THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No. 23. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

DISASTER.

Sinking of the Le Claire Steamer on the Tennessee River.

About 11 o'clock last night, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Le Claire, a Tennessee river packet, in attempting to pass over the falls, struck one of the abutments of the bridge and sunk. She had on board some fifty or sixty passengers, about fifty mules and horses, and a good load of freight. As far as is known at present writing all the passengers were saved. The live stock were cut loose and allowed to save themselves the best way they could. The boat sunk in about fifteen feet water and within a few feet of the cabin deck, and consequently the principal part of the freight is a total loss.

Soon after dark a dense fog suddenly settled on the river, and in consequence serious fears were entertained for the safety of the Richmond, which was approaching the rapids at the time. She was shut completely out of the sight of those watching her from the shore, and their fears and anxiety were indescribable until they were relieved by the glad news of her safe arrival at Portland.

The Le Claire followed soon after the Richmond, but her pilot, Mr. William Varble, fearing the abutments on the falls, turned back and moored the boat up about towhead somewhere, meaning to wait till the fog cleared away. Meanwhile Captain Pink Varble had taken the Richmond safely over, and, on returning, finding that his brother had not ventured, and having encountered no difficulty in taking his boat over, concluded, in connection with his brother, to take the Le Claire down.

So, after going to Jeffersonville and taking on some freight, he headed her for the fatal falls. Mr. E. W. Kenney, of this city, was a passenger, and was standing on the hurricane deck with Captain Aiken, the commander, and from him (the former) we get the particulars. The outlines of the Indiana shore could be dimly seen, and they could hear the roar of the water against the abutments, but could not see them. Just before the boat struck, he says, he caught a glimpse of one of the pillars, but it seemed some fifty yards or more from the boat. About that time Captain Varble called out to them that the danger was past, but simultaneously with his words came the shock. The stern of the boat had struck the rocky abutment, and, though it seemed slight and of no consequence to those on the hurricane deck, it jerked the wheel clear out of Captain Varble's hands. He supposed from this that the rudder only had struck, and that no damage was done. Captain Aiken immediately rushed down into the hold, when the truth of the catastrophe was revealed to him. By this time the boat had commenced to reel and swing around.

The passengers had nearly all retired, and, being awakened by the shock and learning that the boat was sinking, were thrown into the greatest consternation. Mr. Kennedy saw several men in the water on shutters and boards being borne rapidly down the stream, and their fate is yet unknown.

The mules and horses were cut loose, and it is supposed many were dashed against the rocks by the rapid water and killed, while few could hardly have escaped safely to shore.

Descending into the cabin, Mr. Kennedy says the confusion was indescribable. The passengers were terror-stricken, the boat was turned over almost on her side, rendering it impossible for any one to stand. One poor fellow was so badly scared that he vomited profusely. An elderly lady gave up all hope of escape from a watery grave, but would have the gentlemen go into the state-room and fetch her shawl. All were in their night-clothes, having rushed precipitately out of their beds.

The boat swung around as she was carried rapidly down stream by the current, and settled in the Big Eddy with the water just below the cabin deck. Captain William Varble got out the life-boat, and with several other gentlemen went down to Portland for assistance, but meanwhile the Taracon came down, and rounding to, took off all the passengers and carried them to Portland, where those that did not return to the city were cared for.

To the coolness and presence of mind of Captain Pink Varble is owing the lives of many, as it is said he was the only unexcited person on board, and by his counsels prevented many consternated ones from leaping into the rapid water which would have hopelessly engulfed them.

MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1869.

The Universal Suffrage Amendment.

The debate on "the last of the great measures to be passed by the Republican party," as Governor Boutwell terms the suffrage amendment, was opened in the House on Saturday last by the distinguished member from Massachusetts. Yesterday it was postponed until Wednesday next, when it will again be resumed, and possibly the joint resolution will be pushed to a vote towards the latter part of the week. It was to be brought up in the Senate to-day, but was postponed, and thus it will be seen that both houses have set about in good earnest to complete the great series of measures which will make the Republican party pre-eminently historic.

The History of the Movement.

It is just four years since the first measure was introduced in Congress looking towards universal suffrage. That was a bill of which Henry Winter Davis was the author, and was entitled "A bill to guarantee to certain States, whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government." To be sure, its relation to the measure now before Congress was remote, but still it was, like the first anti-slavery petition presented to Congress, the entering wedge which made way for the whole subject. At that time the avowed advocates of universal suffrage in the Republican party could have been counted upon one's fingers. Even the distinguished author of the bill himself, far in advance of the majority of his colleagues, could not summon courage enough to champion the idea.

A Pennsylvanian Becomes Its Leader.

While the Winter Davis bill was under consideration in the House, Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to it, going further than its distinguished author had gone, though not so far as to include universal suffrage. In support of that amendment Judge Kelley delivered a speech in the House on the 18th of January, 1865, wherein, after explaining his amendment, he added:—

"This, I admit, will be an entering wedge, by the aid of which, in a brief time, the whole mass, improved, enriched, and enlightened by the fast-coming and beneficent providences of God, will be qualified for and permitted to enjoy those rights by which they may protect themselves and aid in giving to all others that near approach to exact justice which we hope to attain from the intelligent exercise of universal suffrage and the submission of all trials of law in which a citizen may be interested to the decision of his peers as jurors."

In this speech he took bold ground in favor of universal suffrage—the first time, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that that doctrine was ever advocated in Congress. The speech was read to Mr. Lincoln previous to its delivery, and the then President of the country advised Judge Kelley against delivering it, giving as a reason that it would injure the party, defeat Mr. Kelley in his district, and accomplish nothing. It will be remembered that President Lincoln neither signed nor vetoed this measure, but put it in his pocket, and allowed it to become a law by the expiration of the constitutional ten days. This conduct on his part gave rise to the celebrated Wade-Davis manifesto, a document which embodied the real sentiments of the great leaders of the party at that time.

The First Suffrage Amendment.

Judge Bingham, of Ohio, is entitled to the credit of having introduced the first joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to suffrage. That was in 1866. It was as follows:—

"Article —. The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and to all persons in the several States equal protection in the rights of life, liberty, and property."

In looking over the debate on this amendment, it is curious to note the large accessions made to the ranks of the advocates of universal suffrage. But even then they were not numerous enough to secure the success of the measure in Congress. Still there was more than one man willing to take the position occupied by Judge Kelley in the early part of 1865, and go before the people with it as a living issue. The tone of the debate shows that the great obstacle to its success was the fear of the politicians to trust the people. That was the great trouble with President Lincoln. Nothing perhaps so completely illustrates the fact that the people are, after all, the *rulers* in this country as the history of this measure. It may be safely asserted, however, that in this, as in everything else, the people have been far in advance of their leaders.

The Amendments Now Before Congress.

Since the introduction of Judge Bingham's amendment, various attempts have been made to secure the passage by Congress of some measure by which the right of suffrage would be extended to all the male inhabitants of the United States over twenty-one years of age. The most prominent of these owed their origin to the late Thaddeus Stevens. He entertained the opinion that Congress had full power to regulate the question of suffrage in all the States, and hence his propositions took the form of bills instead of joint resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution. This was, and still is, believed to be both impolitic and impracticable by a large majority of the Republican party, and even, with so able an advocate as Mr. Stevens, never obtained much support. I subjoin a list of the amendments and bills introduced on this subject during the present session.

BY SENATOR THAYER, OF NEBRASKA.

Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in favor of Manhood Suffrage.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz.:—No male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, not insane or an idiot, shall be deprived of the right to vote at any election held by the people for national, State, and municipal officers, or for representatives in Congress, unless guilty of crime of which he has been duly convicted by law.

BY MR. KELLEY, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:—

Article —. No State shall deny to or exclude from the exercise of any of the rights or privileges of an elector any citizen of the United States by reason of race or color.

BY MR. STOKES, OF TENN.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:—

Article XV, Section 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall deprive any citizen of the right of the elective franchise on account of race or color.

BY MR. MAYNARD, OF TENN.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:—

Article XV. No person born within the jurisdiction of the United States, and in allegiance thereto, shall, by reason of race, color, or previous condition, be denied the privilege of voting as an elector in any election whatever, general or local.

BY MR. JAMES M. ASHLEY OF OHIO.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the national Constitution, namely:—

Amend article fourteen proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress by striking out section two and inserting the following:—

Section 2. Every citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age and upward (except Indians not taxed and persons non compos) shall be an elector in any State or Territory in which he may have resided one year next preceding the election at which he shall offer to vote. Each State shall prescribe uniform rules for the registration of all qualified electors residing therein, and complete the enrolment at least thirty days prior to each general election of representatives in Congress; they shall provide by law against fraud at elections, and may disfranchise any person for participation in rebellion against the United States, or for the commission of an act which is felony at common law.

Section 3. Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned among the several States according to the number of inhabitants in each.

BY MR. BOUTWELL OF MASS., FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of said Constitution, namely:—

Article —. Section 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of the race, color, or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

AMENDMENT

Proposed by Mr. Brooks, of New York, to the above:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of said Constitution, namely:—

Article —. Section 1. The right of any person of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of his or her race, color, sex, nativity, or age when over twelve years, or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

AMENDMENT

To be proposed by Mr. Robinson, of New York, to the above.—

In line 9, strike out the words "citizens of" and insert "inhabitants of, and who has no residence other than in."

BY MR. JULIAN, OF INDIANA.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds concurring), That the following article be submitted to the legislatures of the several States, and when adopted by three-fourths of the States shall become part of the Constitution of the United States, and be known as article fifteenth of amendments to said Constitution:—

Article 15.—The right of suffrage in the United States shall be based upon citizenship, and shall be regulated by Congress; and all citizens of the United States, whether native or naturalized, shall enjoy this right equally, without any distinction or discrimination whatever founded on race, color, or sex.

BY MR. BOUTWELL, FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

A bill to secure equal privileges and immunities to citizens of the United States, and to enforce the provisions of article fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no State shall abridge or deny the right of any citizen of the United States to vote for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, or for Representatives in Congress, or for members of the Legislature of the State in which he may reside, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of slavery; and any provisions in the laws or constitution of any State inconsistent with this section are hereby declared to be null and void.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That every person lawfully engaged in preparing a registry of voters, or in holding or conducting an election for any of the officers named in the first section of this act, who shall wilfully refuse to register the name, or to receive, count, return, or otherwise give the proper legal effect to the vote of any citizen entitled to vote for any officer named in the first section of this act, on account of race, color, or previous condition of slavery of such citizen, shall be punished by a fine of not more than four thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than two years.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall wilfully hinder or obstruct, or attempt to hinder or obstruct, any citizen on account of the race, color, or the previous condition of slavery of such citizen, in the exercise of his right to vote for the officers named in the first section of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment of not more than one year.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That any person disqualified by section three of article fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and from whom such disability shall not have been removed by act of Congress, who shall exercise the powers and duties of any office therein specified, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for the term of two years; and an indictment for the same may be found at any time within ten years from the commission of the offense.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses committed against this act, and the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States shall, and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against any person who shall violate the provisions of this act.

Governor Boutwell's Speech.

Boutwell's speech in the House on Saturday last, in support of his amendment and the accompanying bill, can hardly be ranked as among his best efforts, though I understand it was prepared with great care. The subject, however, as I have already shown, is not absolutely a new one; and a careful examination of Boutwell's speech will show that the authorities he quotes and many of the arguments he advances are the same as those quoted and set forth in a speech delivered in the House on Bingham's amendment by Judge Kelley, on the 27th of February, 1866. Boutwell argued in favor of a property and intelligence qualification for voters, somewhat similar to that embodied in the Constitution of Massachusetts. I need hardly say that this will be opposed by a decided majority of the Republicans in both branches of Congress, and will of course arouse the indignation of all the Democrats. While it would disfranchise a large number of the rank and file of the latter party, it would also operate invidiously and unjustly against the masses of the negroes. For this, if for no other reason, it cannot be expected to secure the solid support of the Republicans. It is the opinion of many able politicians that the adoption of any such measure as this would, in our country, destroy the party adopting it.

JOSEPHUS.

WHALING.

A Review of the Business for 1868.

The New Bedford *Standard* publishes a review of the whaling business for the past year, from which we take the following facts:—

"The past year has been a moderately successful one in the whaling business. The sperm whalers have hardly realized expectations, except in a few instances of extraordinary catches on the New Zealand ground and in the Atlantic Ocean. The Arctic right whaling fleet, considerably reduced in numbers from the previous year, made a successful season's work after the middle of August. The whole number of vessels engaged in the whaling business in this country is 338. Of these 178 are owned in New Bedford, 55 in Provincetown, 20 in New London, 12 in Fairhaven, 10 in Westport, 7 in San Francisco, and the others chiefly in New England towns. The aggregate tonnage of these vessels is 74,199 tons. The various fleets during the past year were distributed as follows:—Atlantic fleet, 143 vessels. The catch by this fleet reached 10,299 barrels of sperm oil. In the Indian Ocean, New Zealand, Sooloo Sea, etc., the fleets numbered fifty vessels. The catch was moderately good; amount not specified. The North Pacific fleet numbered 72 vessels; the catch was 48,005 barrels. The importations of catchings the past year embraces 43,029 barrels sperm oil, 68,169 barrels whale oil, and 870,497 pounds whalebone. During the year the exports to foreign countries have been 18,788 barrels sperm oil, 7927 barrels whale oil, and 723,502 pounds of whalebone. This is a large falling off in the exports of both sperm and whale oil the past year, although that of bone is nearly the same as in the previous year. The home consumption during the year has been 24,235 barrels sperm oil, 75,239 barrels whale oil, and 221,278 pounds whalebone.

—Kentucky, in her existence of seventy-six years, never lost a cent by the defalcation of any State official.

THE BURGLAR'S ART.

Robbery of the New Windsor Bank.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday morning says:—Early on Sunday morning information was received here by the independent detective firm of Smith, Pierson & West that a heavy bank robbery had occurred at New Windsor, Carroll county, and Messrs. Pierson and West, accompanied by General E. B. Tyler and another gentleman, experienced in the working of safe locks, engaged a fast team, and drove immediately to New Windsor, arriving there on Saturday afternoon. An examination disclosed the fact that some time during Friday night the National Bank of New Windsor had been entered by thieves, and ninety-nine thousand dollars in money and securities stolen. The bank building is a two-story brick structure, the office located on the lower floor and the meeting-room for the Board of Directors on the upper floor. The burglars had climbed to the windows of the second story, and easily gaining admittance through them, passed down to the lower floor and into the office. Behind the counter was an iron safe of the Lillie pattern, fastened with a patent combination lock. This lock does not open with a key, but by means of certain combinations of figures and letters, which are made by means of a revolving knob and circles of letters and figures around it. The burglars had either discovered the combination to which the lock had been set or had picked it, opening the safe and completely stripping its interior of everything of value that it contained. They then relocked it and forced off the knob, completely closing it against the efforts of the bank officers when they discovered its condition on Saturday morning. They did not know the loss they had sustained until General Tyler and his assistants opened the lock on Saturday afternoon, although the fact of the broken lock showed that it had been tampered with. Ninety-nine thousand dollars, in all, were the contents of the safe. Of this amount ninety thousand dollars were in the following securities, which were the property of private parties, and had been deposited with the bank for safe keeping.

[Here follows a list of the stolen securities, a description of which was given in our telegraphic columns.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The robbery was evidently committed by men who were experienced hands at their nefarious profession, and had besides carefully calculated their opportunity. They had probably been lurking about the town and its vicinity for several months, and had thoroughly studied the ground. Within the last few months there had been an unusual number of strangers in New Windsor and the immediate locality, but as the town is upon the Western Maryland Railroad, and only nine miles beyond Westminster, their presence was not remarked, especially as most of them represented themselves as travelling agents for business houses in Baltimore. About one o'clock on Saturday morning a physician of New Windsor, who happened to be called up at that hour to attend a patient, observed a man in the vicinity of the bank building, but took no particular notice of him. On Saturday morning a new and elegant light wagon, badly smashed, and with a fine horse attached, was found standing near the bank, having evidently met with an accident while in use. The harness, blankets, etc., were new and of costly make. They left behind them no trace but a patent jimmy and screw, which was found lying on the floor of the bank office. The burglars found a hand car at New Windsor, which they put upon the track and ran down with it to within a mile of Westminster. Here they threw it off the track and walked into Westminster, from whence they are believed to have taken the early morning train on Saturday and come on to Baltimore. The matter is in the hands of Smith, Pierson & West, and a reward of $10,000 has been offered for the recovery of the money and the capture of the robbers.

CRIME.

A Tragedy in Chicago.

The Chicago (Monday evening) *Post* says:—

On Saturday, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a bloody shooting affray occurred at the bagnio No. 173 Jackson street, between two men named Thomas Stewart and Henry Herbert, resulting in the death of the latter. The inquest was held yesterday, and developed the following facts:—

Several writers stated that Herbert, who was in the habit of visiting Mollie Wilson, the keeper of the house, came there on the night in question in company with a friend whom he had invited. Both were sober. As they entered, Stewart was sitting on a sofa quarrelling with a colored woman, he being somewhat intoxicated. No altercation seems to have taken place between deceased and Stewart, but the latter suddenly drew a revolver and shot Herbert, the ball entering his abdomen near the groin. The wounded man fell to the ground, and Stewart rushed out of the house. Just before the entry of the victim, Stewart had given his pistol to his "woman," Eliza Riley, saying he expected to be arrested for a quarrel he just had with a man in a saloon, and asked her to keep it till after that, but before the men entered he got it back. Both Stewart and Herbert were *habitues* of the house.

On leaving the house Stewart ran down La Salle street, and was caught at the corner of Van Buren street, and lodged in the Armory. No pistol was found on him. After the shooting Eliza Riley was sent for a surgeon, but did not return. She was found in a saloon on Van Buren street, in a back room, sitting on a table and drinking freely. She had given the pistol with which Stewart fired to the barkeeper, telling him to keep it till she called for it, and to give it to no one else. On Sunday morning the barkeeper surrendered it to an officer. Herbert died a little after half-past ten. A surgeon had been called, who probed the wound and found it mortal, several of the small intestines being cut. The ball lodged in the region of the spine, where it was impossible to extricate it.

Stewart was allowed to make a statement at the inquest yesterday. He states that Herbert used abusive language towards him, and attacked him with a stove lid; that in trying to escape he shot him.

The jury returned a verdict of wilful and deliberate murder, and that Eliza Riley was accessory thereto in some manner not wholly known to the jury. Herbert was a sailor by occupation during navigation, but at the time with Burt, Hutchinson & Snow, packers, at the Stock Yards. He was about twenty-eight years old. The murderer is about twenty-two, and a driver for Parmlee's baggage express. He has been, with the woman Riley, committed to jail on a Coroner's warrant, and will be arraigned for murder.

AUSTRIA.

Growing Prosperity of the Empire.

The *Times'* correspondent writes from Pesth under date of Jan. 5:—"From all parts of the country you hear accounts of growing prosperity; every trade and industry finds plenty of work, and every one inclined to exert himself plenty of employment. Nor is this owing much to orders from abroad, for the exports of the year, as far as they are known, show not much more favorably than the average of the last few years; the employment of industry shows, therefore, greater consumption, that is, greater prosperity at home.

"In spite of the reduced tariff for manufactured goods, the manufacturing districts at home still provide in a great measure the wants of the agricultural portion of the Empire, and the last two years have done wonders for this interest. Exports of raw produce from Hungary and Galicia have been, up to lately, of a sporadic nature, depending almost entirely on the necessities abroad. In the regular supply of the West, Austro-Hungary held but a position as an auxiliary for extraordinary circumstances. As in the political so likewise in the commercial position of Austria, the year 1867 seems to have been a turning point."

GARIBALDI'S ADVICE TO THE HUNGARIANS.

In reply to a letter from the democrats of Pesth, Garibaldi has written a letter, dated Caprera, December 22, in which he advises the Hungarians to separate from Austria, by whom, he says, they are sure to be betrayed when, 'her fears being over, she throws off the mask of Jesuitical hypocrisy which covers her hyena-like face."

—The Pennsylvania Association for the propagation of game will let fly 1500 birds next spring.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The K. K. K. in Tennessee—Exaggerated Reports of their Operations—Rumored Arrest of the Maryland Bank Robbers.

Financial and Commercial

FROM TENNESSEE.

Protests Against Calling Out the Militia—Exaggerated Stories About the Ku-Klux.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27.—Delegations from various counties in the State still continue to come in, urging that the militia be not sent to their respective localities. It is very probable now that, although a considerable number of militia will be organized, there will be but very few put in the field. General Cooper avers that his policy will be to refrain from sending troops anywhere if the citizens will exert themselves to prevent violence in the future, and restrain midnight depredations.

The report circulated all over the country that Captain Dowdy, a member of the House from Fentress county, had been murdered by the Ku-Klux, is not true. Mr. Dowdy, while *en route* to Nashville, was taken sick, and had to lay up at a small town, where he is at present convalescing. In this connection it may be stated that fully half of the alleged Ku-Klux outrages never take place, or are perpetrated by parties in no way connected with the Ku-Klux Klan, but who take advantage of the Klan's mode of procedure to carry out their own nefarious schemes. Half-a-dozen instances have occurred in the last month where notorious criminals have been forcibly rescued from officers of the law or abducted from jail, and instead of being the Ku-Klux's doings, the criminals have been rescued by their own friends. It is ascertained that the Ku-Klux in Giles county have disbanded.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The New Windsor Bank Burglary—Bounty Claims—Hungry Contractors.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—It is reported that one of the New Windsor Bank robbers has been captured, and that the officers are on the track of others, but the detectives desire secrecy.

The Supreme Bench here has affirmed a mandamus case of a soldier to compel Colonel Leonard, State Comptroller, to pay his bounty, which, under Leonard's construction of the law, that the application had not been made in time, he had refused. This, if sustained by the Court of Appeals, will draw nearly a half million of dollars more from the State treasury to pay other similar claims.

There is much talk and engineering among hungry Democrats wanting contracts for public works and the deepening of Jones' Falls, &c., which will cost six millions of dollars, to get Governor Bowie to convene the Legislature to authorize the expenditure, but he will not consent.

FROM MISSOURI.

Probable Rebuilding of the Lindell Hotel—Pacific Railroad Progress.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—It is expected that an effort will soon be made to rebuild the Lindell Hotel. Many property-owners, including the Lindell heirs, have held a meeting on the subject, and will soon take action.

Reports from the Far West represent the progress of the Union Pacific Road as most satisfactory. The road has not been obstructed beyond twelve hours during the severest portion of the present season. Rails are now laid to within twenty-six miles of Great Salt Lake City.

General Sheridan is hourly expected here, *en route* to Washington, with a full report of his victories over the Indians.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 27—A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money and account. U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady. Stocks steady. Erie, 26; Illinois Central, 92½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—A. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher; middling uplands, 11⅝@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅞@11⅞d. Sales of the day estimated at 10,000 bales. California wheat, 11s. 7d.

LONDON, Jan. 27—A. M.—Linseed oil, £27, 10s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 27—P. M.—U. S. 5-20s firmer. Stocks steady. Erie, 26¼; Illinois Central, 92⅞; Great Western, 46.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—P. M.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, afloat, 11⅝d. It is thought the sales will reach 12,000 bales. Old Corn, 34s. 6d.a35s. Lard buoyant at 16s. Bacon, 58s. Common Rosin, 58s. 0d. Turpentine, 31s. Linseed Oil firmer, but not higher.

LONDON, Jan. 27—P. M.—Tallow, 47s. 6d.

HAVRE, Jan. 27—P. M.—Cotton unchanged.

The Alabama Claims.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says:—

"The document printed in New York as the Alabama treaty is a most curious mosaic. It contains the principal features of the conversation between Lord Clarendon and Reverdy Johnson, and gives the public a general idea of what has been laid before the Senate; but no one of its articles is a transcript of the corresponding article in the treaty proper, and most of the nice details of language are lost. It omits qualifying clauses, puts sentences from one article into another, leaves out several whole sentences of four or five lines, extends the scope of the treaty back to February, 1853, when it only goes to July of that year; ignores the fact that all the correspondence between the two governments relating to any claim or class of claims is to be submitted to the commission, and makes the successful claimants pay the expenses of the commission, when, in fact, each country is to pay the salary and expenses of its own Commissioners, and the other expenses are to be equally divided. In a word, the newspaper print is a full but careless abstract, embodying the most essential points, and, in some cases, the actual phraseology of the treaty, but as a whole grossly inaccurate in its phraseology."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1869.

The Money market continues easy. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent.; the former rate on Government bonds. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 108¼ was bid for 10-40s; 112¾ for 6s of 1881; 113½ for '62 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5-20s; 110¼ for '65 5-20s; 108¾ for for July '65 5-20s; and 108⅞ for '67 5-20s. New City 6s sold at 100¼, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 48⅜@48½, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 57⅛@57¼, no change; 123½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 43 for Little Schuylkill; 54¼ for Minehill; 34¼ for North Pennsylvania; 56½ for Lehigh Valley; 30¼ for Elmira common; 33¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 46, no change; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 18, no change; 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 68 for Tenth and Eleventh; 11 for Hestonville; and 33½ for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 157, no change. 57 was bid for Commercial; 57 for Penn Township; 63 for Commonwealth; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were unchanged. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 9¾@10¼, and Lehigh Navigation at 31½@31¾; 20¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29 for Morris Canal, and 69 for Morris Canal preferred.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, Jan. 25, says:—"There has been a healthy activity in the demand for money during the whole of the past week, though it has not been pressing at any time, and for the last two days has been getting easier. Regular customers of the banks have had but little difficulty in getting all they applied for. Other borrowers—those who have no claims on the favor of banks—have as usual been selling some paper on the street at from 1 to 1½ per cent. per month, but the cases have been rare this week, and these rates have not been an index of the condition of the general money market. Private bankers who deal in real estate paper find a considerable increase in the amount offered for sale by parties who desire to realize the money for the purpose of investing again in view of the anticipated advance in prices of real estate. The class of capital, however, which usually seeks this kind of paper as an investment has not increased in the same proportion as money in the commercial market, and loans on real estate have been as difficult to secure as ever. At almost any time previous to October money could not have been borrowed on long time at 8 per cent. per annum on first-class business property, but since then, and now, loans of that kind cannot be negotiated at less than 10 per cent., while loans on residence property are made to cost from 12 to 14 per cent. by the addition of a commission to the legal rate of interest. The currency movements of the week have shown some indications of a turn in trade. The shipments to the country and receipts from there have been very light compared to the two previous weeks, and there has been no accumulation of currency here for several days. Exchange, which began the week at a discount, has gradually grown firmer, until to-day it was sold in considerable amounts between banks at 50c. per $1000 premium. At the counter bankers have continued to sell at 1-10 premium, and to buy of their customers at from par to 1-10 discount.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$3800	Leh N 6s,' 84	82½	5 sh	Read R.....c.	48¼
$100	City 6s, New	100½	5	do.....trf.	48¼
$1100	do	100¾	100	do.....b10.	48 41
$1000	do.....ls.	100¾	100	do.....c.	48⅜
$5000	do	100½	100	do.....c.	48⅜
$1000	Alle Co 5s	75½	200	do.....s60.	48¼
$2500	Pa 6s, 3series	106	100	do	48 44
$5000	W Pa R bs guar.	80½	100	do..s5wn&I.	48 41
$1000	Penna R 1 m 6s.	98½	100	do	48 44
2 sh	Phila Bk	157	100	do	48 44
3 sh	Penna R.	57½	100	do..s5wn&I.	48 44
100	do.....c.	57½	100	do.....s10.	48 44
19	do	57½	100	do.....b15.	48⅜
100	do.....b30.	57¾	100	do..s5wn&in	48⅜
100	do.....c.	57½	100	do.....s5.	48⅜
15	do	57½	100	do	48⅜
8 sh	Sch Nav.	9¾	25	do.....c.trf.	48⅜
30	do	10¼	100	do.....s30.	48⅜
110	do.....b5.	10¼	1	do	48⅜
31 sh	Leh Nav.....ls.	31¾	100	do.....b60.	48 56
100	do.....b30.	31¾	10	do.....c.	48⅜
13 sh	2d and 3d	46	5	do	48⅜
10 sh	13th & 15th	18	400	do.....s60.	48⅜
7 sh	Read RR	48¼	100	do.....s60.	48⅜

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 113¼@113¾; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@109⅞; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; July, 1865, 108⅞@109; do., 1867, 108⅞@109⅛; do. 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; 10-40s, 108¼@108½. Union Pacific bonds, 101⅛@101⅜. Gold, 136⅛.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	164⅝	West. Union Tel.	36¼
N.Y. and E. R.	38⅞	Cleve. & Toledo R.	106¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¾	Toledo & Wabash.	64½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	74½
Cle. and Pitt R.	94⅝	Adams Express	56¼
Chi. and N.W.com.	82½	Wells, Fargo	27½
Chi. and N.W.pref.	88¼	United States	50½
Chi. and R. I. R.	133¾	Tennessee 6s, New	67¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	123¾	Gold	136⅛
Pacific Mail Steam.	120⅞	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.—Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and 500 bushels sold at $9.25. Timothy is held at $3.75 and Flaxseed at $2.60@2.65.

Bark is firm at $45 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

The Flour market is more active, but prices favor buyers. There were taken for shipment 500 bushels Ohio extra family and 500 bushels St. Louis do. on secret terms. 950 barrels were taken by the home consumers, including superfine at $5@5.25, extras at $6@6.25, Northwestern extra family at $7.75, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $8.75@10.50, and fancy brands at $11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7.50@7.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues quiet, and prices are weak. Sales of red at $1.70@190 and amber at $1.90@2. Rye sells at $1.60@1.62 ℔ bushel for Western. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of new yellow at 88@90c. and 800 bushels new white at 82c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 72@75c.

No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is dull at 95c.@$1 ℔ gallon, duty paid, for Western, in wood and iron-bound packages.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Stocks steady and stronger. Chicago and Rock Island, 133¾; Reading, 97; Canton Company, 60½; Erie, 38¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 106¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 123¾; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 94¼; New York Central, 161¾; Illinois Central, 139; Cumberland preferred, 38; Virginia 6s, 58; 5-20s, 1862, 117¾; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 110¼; new do., 108⅞@109; 10-40s, 108¼. Gold, 136¼. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JANUARY 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........28 | 11 A. M..........37 | 2 P. M..........41

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig S. Strout, Strout, Barbadoes, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Setagawa, Bryant, Jersey City, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Miss Ida Blanchard, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Jones, Capt. F. A. Hussey, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Seybert, Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Eckner.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 25—6 P. M.—The barque C. B. Haws, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, is beating in. The following vessels left the Breakwater this forenoon:—Schrs Emily and Jenny, from Philadelphia for Zaza; Emma Phinney, from Georgetown for Philadelphia; Mary E. Rich, from New Haven for Virginia; Allen Lewis, from —— for do.; Catawamteak, from New York for Savannah; and Maggie P. Smith, from Jersey City for North Carolina.

Wind N.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The National Banking Act—Proposed Amendments.

From the N. Y. Times.

The bill to amend the National Currency act, adopted by the Finance Committee of the Senate, is good as far as it goes. It enables the Comptroller of the Currency to exercise a more effective check upon bank management, by leaving the precise period at which he shall call for returns subject to his discretion. There can be no doubt that under the present system the public are periodically treated to a series of cooked accounts—correct statements, perhaps, of the state of business at the date of their preparation, but conveying an incorrect idea of its general condition or of the average characteristics of bank management. For the managers, having a specific contingency to provide for, are enabled so to shape their transactions as, at the present moment, to convey an impression of regularity and strength not warranted by their ordinary position. This evil the measure now introduced obviates, by investing the Comptroller with authority to select the time in each quarter at which the banks shall severally report their affairs. The cooking process will, therefore, be impossible, because no manager can know in advance the day for which returns will be required. And the knowledge that they may be called for any day will necessarily lead to greater caution, and to a more general avoidance of reckless or illegitimate business. The change will be no annoyance or embarrassment to carefully conducted institutions, and only these are entitled to consideration.

Further to provide for the security of the Government, banks that may be selected as depositories of public money are hereafter to be required to lodge with the Treasurer of the United States bonds to an amount exceeding the amount of the deposits; and penalties are provided for cases in which the acquisition or retention of deposits is obtained, or even sought, by corrupt means. The effect of the amendment will be to terminate the bargaining by which weak and speculative concerns have contrived to obtain the use of the public money, and to exact from actual depositories stronger pledges of financial ability and sound management than are at present possible.

Another important feature of the measure relates to facilities until now afforded for the locking up of currency. With the meaning of this process the business community were made painfully familiar before the Erie conspirators were dragged into the courts. A handful of speculators, in league with two or three banks, succeeded in producing a disastrous monetary stringency by withdrawing from circulation and depositing in bank vaults large amounts of currency, which for the time served as collaterals. Experience on that occasion showed that under the law as it is the money market, and all the interests reflected there, are at the mercy of unscrupulous combinations, which, with the help of banks, may at will make money scarce or relatively plentiful. The danger cannot be wholly averted so long as we have irredeemable paper for the circulating medium; but at least the complicity of banks may be rendered hazardous and unprofitable. The Senate bill does this by prohibiting loans on greenbacks or national bank notes as collateral, and by declaring void loans or contracts based thereon. The point is also covered by a bill reported from the House Banking and Currency Committee, whose provisions seem stringent enough to render evasion impossible. The transaction is treated as a misdemeanor, punishable by fines so heavy that neither speculators nor bank managers could be unmindful of their lesson.

To make the Senate bill thoroughly effective, a section should be added remedying the abuses to which the system of certifying checks irrespective of the sums at the credit of the persons making them has given rise. On no point has the Comptroller spoken more emphatically or with more obvious propriety. Referring to the New York city banks, he declares in his last report that an enormous fictitious capital is created by means of certified checks, which, he adds, "by an ingenious arrangement, after being traded on the street, are finally traded back to the banks that issue them, without materially increasing or diminishing the cash deposits." The practice is so entirely at variance with sound principle, and is so evidently fraught with peril to the whole banking fabric as now reared, that its continuance ought not to be permitted. Mr. Hulburd's recommendation is that national banks be prohibited "from certifying checks to be good which are not drawn against actually existing cash deposits standing to the credit of the drawer when the checks are made and presented." An accompanying proposition to forbid the payment of interest on bank balances is probably open to some difference of opinion, although the practice involved unquestionably tends to foster stock and gold gambling, and to encourage the withdrawal of capital from industry and trade. The use of certified checks on the plan pursued does not, however, admit of any justification. It is a fraud and a falsehood; it is hazardous to the banks that tolerate it, and it operates as practical inflation, deranging values, and keeping at fictitious prices the securities in which the more reckless speculators usually deal. A measure purporting to amend the National Currency act, and to prevent a recurrence of transactions which have brought danger and scandal upon bank management, will be singularly defective if it leave this misuse of certified checks untouched.

Delmar and Wells.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have enjoyed, during the past three years, the luxuries of a Bureau of Statistics, conducted by Mr. Alexander Delmar, and a Special Commission or Bureau, designed particularly for the collation of facts and statistics relating to the revenue, conducted by Mr. David A. Wells. Yet, notwithstanding the two bureaus thus employed as adjuncts to the Treasury Department, we are officially told, on due application thereto, that it has no information or returns which enable it to state so simple and primary a fact as the amount of customs revenue collected on any particular article enumerated in the Tariff act, whether it be sugars, molasses, teas, coffees, wines, hardware, cutlery, or dry goods. Mr. Wells has written a report of 110 pages in length, formidable to examine, and which some persons, estimating its economical weight apparently from its weight in avoirdupois, and the amount of wisdom conveyed in its figures by the difficulty of comprehending them, have supposed to be an inexhaustible mine of statesmanship. On closer examination we find that the report is made up of the conflicting statements of a large number of interested committees and representatives of importing and manufacturing interests, who have appeared before Mr. Wells, had their "say," and been reported by him, and that a diligent use of "short-hand," the scissors, and the paste-pot, explains at once its imposing bulk and its ill-digested, though sometimes valuable, contents.

But the key-note of Mr. Wells' "omnium gatherum" is an attempted statement in detail of the effects of our tariff. Selecting a few of the least important of all the articles on which the tariff rests, such as lumber (of which we import only about $7,000,000 and collect only one and a half millions out of our entire $160,000,000 of tariff revenue), and salt, and a few other like products, he ventures the audacious assumption that it is the high rate of tariffs on these petty articles which have occasioned the rise in rates of living, of wages, and of commodities. Now, nothing is plainer than that the first step towards ascertaining whether it is the protective portions of the tariff which increase our cost of living, and in what degree, is to find out what share of our tariff revenue is collected from articles like coffee, tea, wines, solely of foreign production, and other articles which we do not produce and cannot therefore protect, and what share is collected on articles which we do produce and can protect. A tariff on tea, silks, spices, and coffee is anti-protective. If our tariff were levied in accordance with the protective principle only, such articles would be admitted free of duty. Our own estimate of the amount of tariff levied on goods necessarily and exclusively of foreign production, and therefore levied on the free traders' principle of "tariff for revenue only," is that they amount to $100,000,000, leaving only about $40,000,000 levied on articles which we do produce and can protect. Many of the latter may not be protective, but none of the former possibly can be. If $3 of tariff are levied in violation of the protective principle where $1 is levied in accordance with it, ought not Mr. Wells, as special Commissioner of the Revenue, to have at least inquired into the facts? Should we have had for six years a special bureau and a Special commission of the revenue, and yet have nobody connected with our Treasury Department who can tell how much of our tariff is collected from tea, coffee, sugar, or hardware? Is this an evidence of competency to instruct Congress in its legislative policy upon the tariff question? Is this sort of reporting—scissors and paste-pot work, defective in its details, a mere straddle in its aims and perverted in its conclusions—to be lauded, inflated, and puffed until it shall claim to stand on a level with thoughtful investigation and statesmanlike research?

Universal Suffrage.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Universal suffrage is coming, or (leaving the women out in the cold) what is sometimes called "manhood suffrage," or suffrage to every male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, irrespective of race, kink, color or previous condition of servitude, any law in any State to the contrary notwithstanding. A proposed amendment to the Constitution, covering this ground, from Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, has been made the special order in the Senate for Thursday next. When taken up the subject will probably be debated for a week or more, and then the joint resolution by the required two-thirds of each house will doubtless be passed, and submitted to the Legislatures of all the States, and then, with the ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of said Legislatures, it will become, "to all intents and purposes," part and parcel of the supreme law of the land.

Meantime the same amendment, substantially, has been up in the House of Representatives, together with a bill providing that "no State shall abridge or deny the right of any citizen of the United States to vote for the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, or for Representatives in Congress, or for members of the Legislature of the State in which he may reside, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of slavery; and any provisions in the law or constitution of any State inconsistent with this section are hereby declared null and void." The bill further provides for the enforcement of the first section, and further, "a penalty for the exercise of any office by any person whose disqualifications for office under the fourteenth amendment have not been removed;" and the United States courts are to have exclusive jurisdiction over these matters.

Mr. Boutwell, in support of this bill on Saturday last, made a very ingenious and plausible argument. He claimed the right of Congress to legislate on the question of suffrage, independent of any action on the part of the States; that the Government must have the constitutional means to provide for its own preservation; that if the doctrine that the States have exclusive jurisdiction of the subject were true, then the States might refuse to choose electors of President and Vice-President, or to send members to Congress, and thus stop the action of the Government. He further contended that in guaranteeing a republican form of government to each of the States Congress had the power to enforce this bill of suffrage, and especially in the refractory negro-citizen-excluding States of Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky; and that Congress had the power, moreover, in enforcing the equal rights of citizens of the United States in all the States, to pass this bill under the fourteenth amendment.

But why this double dose of a constitutional amendment providing for universal or manhood suffrage and an act of Congress to establish the same thing? Mr. Boutwell explains: "Our object is to secure universal suffrage to the adult male citizens of this country. The power is in our hands as a Congress first, but as a party responsible for what this Congress does. If we submit a constitutional amendment alone we in a certain sense admit that the power for which I have contended is wanting. More than that, there are but twenty-five States to which we may look at the present time for the ratification of this amendment. We have, then, to secure three other States in support of this proposition, and we enter upon that work with a certain amount of prejudice of traditionary opposition to negro suffrage. Nine-tenths, I doubt not, of the Republican party of the country favor manhood suffrage. One-tenth do not, and they are a great obstacle in the way of perfecting this benign measure. I am in favor of taking the responsibility of the position which I occupy. We are responsible for universal suffrage as one of the great crowning measures of an administration of eight years' duration, and which, by judgment of the people, is continued for four years more. What the people expect of us is the consummation of this plan. If we submit the constitutional amendment alone we embroil this country for two, three, or five years, or a longer time, in the intricacies and difficulties of a contest against the prejudices of many. We have at this moment both right and power on our side."

This plan, then, is, by act of Congress, to enforce universal suffrage, negroes and all, upon all the States, for the present uses of the Republican party, and to follow it up as fast as possible with a constitutional amendment for future security, in view of the fact that a mere law passed by the Congress of to-day may be repealed by another Congress to-morrow. This plan, then, is a very shrewd one. We guess, however, that this shrewd bill will fail in view of the warning voices on the subject from Ohio and New York in 1867 and from other Northern States. One-tenth of the Republican party, Mr. Boutwell admits, is opposed to universal negro suffrage; but probably he believes that if the thing can be started under a general law of Congress, it will soon work its way into popular favor.

The constitutional amendment proposed will most likely be passed by the present Congress, although its term of life is limited to the 4th of March, at noon. We have reason also to believe that the incoming President will interpose no Johnsonian difficulty or objection to the ratification of the amendment by the States. Under the countenance of Grant's administration, in short, we may safely assume that the amendment, if submitted to the States, will be carried through. And why not? From the experiment of universal negro suffrage in the South, we see that the power of the "carpet-baggers" over it is rapidly declining, and that the blacks, like the whites, keep a sharp eye upon their "hog and hominy" in casting their votes. The landholders of the South can have the votes of their negro laborers if they want them; and on very easy terms. The number of blacks in any Northern State is too small to frighten anybody. The disgusted Democracy have no right to be disgusted after accepting the "nigger vote" with thanks wherever it has been offered them.

Universal suffrage, at all events (the women, for the present, excepted), is bound to come, and if so, the sooner it is settled the better for all concerned. Then, the negro men being provided for, the Republican party will be compelled to grant the suffrage to the women, including the white women of the country; and then, with or without whiskers, just as they please, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Anna Dickinson, and all the women's rights women, raised to a footing of political equality with Pompey, Cæsar, and Uncle Tom, may proclaim the triumph of women's rights and the dawn of the millennium.

General Grant and Congress.

From the N. Y. World.

In the published correspondence of Henry Clay there is a letter, written in 1850, in which he expressed his opinion of the administration of President Taylor. He called it the strangest administration he had ever seen, saying that none of the Whig members of Congress had any intercourse at the White House. Mr. Seward, he said, had until his higher law speech earned him the contempt of all honest men. The passage is of some interest, as implying Mr. Clay's estimate of the kind of relations that ought to exist between a President and the leading Congressmen of the party that elected him. If Mr. Clay had ever been President himself, he would have exercised the functions of the head of his party as well as the head of the Government. In this character he would have continued those consultations with prominent Congressmen which are the chief means by which party leadership is exerted. It is hardly possible that a President should have a powerful and successful administration who does not combine the party leader with the statesman. The influence of the Presidential office is small except as it affords a standing place and advantages for controlling the party whose moral and political support is needed for invigorating his administration and carrying measures. Since the rise of parties in this republic, no President has had a popular administration who did not possess and exert the talents of a party leader. The two party Presidents whose popularity was the most unbounded, and who went out of office with as much *éclat* as they came in with, were Jefferson and Jackson, the most consummate party leaders we have ever had. The first of our *un*popular administrations was that of John Adams—a statesman of powerful abilities, but too isolated and impracticable to advise with the chief men of his party. The consequence was that Hamilton was the head of the Federal party while Adams was the Federal President. As the latter gave no confidence, he received none; and he broke down both himself and his party before he had served out one term. John Quincy Adams also attempted to be President without being a party leader; and with a similar result. Had General Taylor lived, his administration would have been equally unsuccessful. The two greatest failures of all have been the two Presidents who were without any political party at all, namely, Mr. Tyler and Mr. Johnson.

The fact that General Grant does not possess, or does not choose to exert, the talents of a party leader, prognosticates a feeble administration. Though he is in the very focus of political activity, he wraps himself in impenetrable reserve. He practises none of those frank consultations by which men's hearts may be won even while their wishes are thwarted. General Grant, instead of being the impelling and harmonizing soul of the party that elected him, leaves it to move in its way, while he moves in his, each in an independent orbit. The leading Republican Congressmen naturally regard such treatment as a slight. They feel that they are entitled to be treated with more confidence. Even if General Grant thinks that he has no need of their advice and coöperation, it would be a cheap courtesy to consult them and listen with some deference to the expression of their views. If he is gifted with that natural ascendancy over men which is one of the first qualifications of a statesman, he would be in no danger of being swayed out of his purposes by freely counselling with the Congressional leaders. The secrecy in which he intrenches himself has a look as if he regarded them with contempt or hostility. He acts as if he were preparing a campaign against a watchful enemy, and feared that a disclosure of his plans might foil them. Leading party men are not accustomed to be thus contemned, and it is hardly in human nature that they should patiently bear it. Successful party leaders never treat their followers in this slighting way, in any free country. We cannot imagine Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Disraeli thus standing aloof in contemptuous isolation, trusting nobody with their purposes, and not deigning to give the men of their party any more confidence than if they were so many dogs or donkeys.

A President-elect who gives no confidence cannot reasonably expect any. As he keeps the members of Congress bewildered in futile speculations as to what he intends to do, and repels their curiosity as impertinence, he cannot be making any progress in gaining their good will. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Senate is unwilling to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, and restore to him the powers of which Congress deprived President Johnson. The Senate Committee to whom that subject was referred, grudgingly consent to give him the control of his Cabinet, but refuse to trust him with the authority possessed by all former Presidents until Congress quarrelled with one whom they denounced as a renegade. The Tenure-of-Office bill, as it first passed the Senate, did not include the Cabinet; and General Grant will see that that body proposes to keep on him the same fetters which it originally intended to impose on a President whom it distrusted and hated. The Senate classes General Grant with President Johnson; not with the long line of preceding Presidents, who, for nearly eighty years, removed officers at their pleasure. General Grant will come into possession of a curtailed and mutilated authority, instead of the ample powers which formerly belonged to American Presidents. Thus distrust on the one side is paid back and retorted by distrust on the other. General Grant refuses to let any one know whom he means to appoint, and the Senate decides that he shall appoint nobody but his Cabinet, except under strict surveillance. It is true that this subject is not yet finally decided; but it is the universal opinion in Washington that the Tenure-of-Office bill will not be repealed.

General Grant's buncombe conversation about retrenchment, economy, and railroad grants, which was so widely circulated and lauded, and the speech of his next friend, Mr. Washburne, declaring that unless Congress mended its ways General Grant's administration will break down in disgrace before his term is half out, evinced great want of tact as a party leader. No doubt Congress deserves such rebukes; but the time and manner of giving them were not well selected. A premature warning of that kind, given before General Grant is yet President, given in such a way as to publish and proclaim his distrust of Congress, and his belief that it needed to be restrained by his warnings, was calculated to offend the pride of that body without checking its extravagance. Members must have looked upon it as an attempt to exalt his reputation at the expense of theirs. When he shall be actually President, he will be entitled to a voice in such matters. If Congress passes bad bills, he can then veto them. In his inaugural and his first message, he can set forth the necessity of economy. But to tell Congress in advance that it does not deserve to be trusted, is to gratuitously exercise the functions of an opposition newspaper—a singular *rôle* to be performed by General Grant towards the party that elected him. He would have acted more wisely had he tried to gain its confidence as a means of future influence. As he treats Congress with no consideration, Congress will treat him with none. Instead of wielding the whole political influence of the Government, as a great party leader would, he bids fair to be an isolated President, crippled in his powers, and acting the humble part of a mere ministerial officer to execute the will of Congress. As he brooks no intrusion into his purposes, and deigns to communicate no knowledge of them, Congress will be very apt to return him his compliment.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $6 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p4 PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND DUTY PAID. 4 11

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 1 2

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCK, GOLD
AND NOTE BROKERS.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

PACIFIC RAILROAD NEARLY FINISHED.
1550 MILES BUILT.
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.
AND THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company

Have added Eight Hundred (800) Miles to their lines during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business. The through connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through traffic will be very great. Forty thousand men are now employed by the two powerful companies in pressing forward the great national highway to a speedy completion. Only 200 miles remain to be built, which mostly are graded and ready for the rails.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par and interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and interest.

The principal and interest of both Bonds are payable in gold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 28 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS
mwf No. 11 North SIXTH

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE IN MARKET STREET.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right, as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris

Manufactured and for sale by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
652 No. 434 RACE Street

BLANK BOOKS.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL
FOR
BLANK BOOKS
By the Paris Exposition, 1867.

WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT Street
AND
No. 55 South FOURTH Street,

Blank Book Manufacturers,
STATIONERS,
And Steam Power Printers.

A complete stock of well-seasoned BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture.

A full stock of COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY of every description. 12 14mwf t21

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,

BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
6 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TRUSSES.

TRUSSES. TRUSSES. TRUSSES.

LADIES'

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Body Belts, Stockings and Bandages, correctly adjusted by a competent Lady, at

"SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,"
1 29wfm No. 1347 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening the Committee on Fire and Trusts of City Councils met in Select Council Chamber, and had under discussion the recent fight between the Niagara Hose and Franklin Engine.

—Last evening, while the prisoners at the Central Police Station were being transferred to the van to be conveyed to Moyamensing, one of the number, Amos Tucker, broke away from a Reserve and ran down Fifth street at a rapid rate. The officer, in pursuing his prisoner, slipped on the sidewalk, but citizens took up the chase and recaptured Amos at Sixth and Walnut streets. He was brought back and safely lodged in the prison van.

—Shortly before 12 o'clock last night, three incendiary fires occurred in the western section of the city, and all were discovered about the same time. They were—slight burning of a lumber pile at Twenty-first and Race; destruction of Coleman's carpenter shop, Twenty-first and Cuthbert streets; and the burning out of two one-story frame buildings on Market street, above Nineteenth.

—Before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, yesterday, Stephen Green, W. D. Alexander, James Buckby, Charles Matthews, and Peter Daly had a hearing on the charge of participating in a riot and assault on several persons, on the evening of the 12th inst., at the saloon of Godfrey Friage, in Girard avenue, above Tenth street. The accused were held to bail to answer.

—A case was heard before U. S. Commissioner Hibler yesterday, in which a soldier who served in the late war was charged with perjury. It is based upon an affidavit made to substantiate a claim on the Government for bounty money, in which the defendant swore that he had not received any money as bounty. The allegation is that he had received a portion of it, and an effort was made to prove it. The defendant was held for a further hearing on Thursday.

—A large meeting of ingrain carpet weavers was held last evening at the hall Front and Master streets. The reports from the various manufacturing establishments showed that, since the previous meeting, fifteen of the manufacturers had agreed to pay the advance wages. On motion, a committee of two was appointed to wait upon delinquents, and bring them to the meeting. A prolonged discussion then took place in reference to matters of minor importance, after which an adjournment took place.

—The trial trip of the new city ice-boat, No. 2, was made yesterday. At 11 o'clock A. M. she left the wharf of her builders, Messrs. Cramp & Brother, at Palmer street, and proceeded down the river and back. She proved an entire success as far as speed, working of her machinery, etc., were concerned; but there being no ice on the river, her forcing power could not be tested. The trip demonstrated the fact that she could make on a run 16 knots per hour. She has been constructed with a view to great strength. Her dimensions are:—Length, 190 feet; beam, 30 feet, and 68 feet over all; depth of hold, 14 feet. The new boat is plated with ¾ and ⅝ inch iron. She is provided with a cabin 28 feet long, containing twelve state-rooms, all of which are handsomely fitted up. She has two non-condensing engines, the united power of which is about 1000 horse. The cylinders are 45 inches in diameter, with an eight-foot stroke, the maximum pressure of steam being 60 lbs. There are six boilers, 7 feet in diameter and 13 feet in length. The wheels are 23 feet in diameter and 12 feet face, each wheel, with its shaft, weighing 50 tons. Some two hundred persons, the principal number of whom were Councilmen, enjoyed the trip.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136⅛.

—A State Temperance Convention will assemble at Harrisburg on the 2d proximo.

—The Supreme Court of Georgia has declared the Relief law of that State unconstitutional.

—Five hundred and sixty thousand dollars in specie were shipped to Europe from New York yesterday.

—A meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac will be held in New York on the 22d of February.

—A man named Freeman Harris was accidentally sawn asunder in a saw-mill at Des Moines, Iowa, on Sunday.

—A delegation of Marylanders visited the President yesterday, and pleaded with him for the pardon of Dr. Mudd.

—The steamer Aloe sank in the Mississippi river, six miles below New Orleans, on Monday night. No lives were lost.

—The Joint Congressional Committee on Printing yesterday opened the bids for furnishing paper to the Government.

—A man was arrested at Bushnell, Ill., on the 22d inst., with $557,000 in counterfeit national bank currency in his possession.

—Anastasia Hetterly, a factory girl of Providence, R. I., has recovered $18,000 in a suit of breach of promise of marriage.

—At the municipal election in Wheeling, on Monday, the Citizen's Reform ticket was elected by a large majority. The best men were voted for without regard to politics.

Foreign Affairs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 26.—The Sublime Porte in a circular denies the reports extensively circulated to the effect that Turkey is heavily arming. The Sultan confidently expects peace as the result of the Paris Conference.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The Governor of Burgos was assassinated yesterday, while about to take an inventory of the goods in the Cathedral, in that city. The excitement is intense, the people generally sustaining the Government. Many arrests of suspected parties have been made.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Many Cuban families, who have been generally very prominent revolutionists, are preparing to emigrate, fearing a renewal of bloodshed. The remains of Cokner, the American photographer, were buried quietly yesterday afternoon. The city is now quiet.

A protest of Americans against the late outrage is being extensively signed at the United States Consulate.

The revolutionists have withdrawn from the burned town of Jara. A portion of Valmaseda's forces were expected at Manzanillo on the 29th inst. The cholera has totally disappeared from Manzanillo.

On Sunday evening last a man was discovered pertinaciously attempting to enter the apartments of Dulce. His extraordinary conduct excited the suspicions of the authorities and he was arrested, and, on being searched, a concealed dagger was found on his person, and he was sent to prison. The public belief is that an assassination of Dulce was contemplated. More confidence is felt to-day in commercial circles.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received here. The war news is unimportant. The Paraguayans deny, in their account of the battle of Villeta, that they were totally defeated.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Times* has a leading article this morning on the financial statements recently made by Messrs. McCulloch, Wells, and Washburne, and says if their ideas were accepted by the Government the people will place United States bonds on a footing with those of Massachusetts.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The United States Consul here yesterday demanded of General Dulce [illegible] body of Samuel Cokner, the American pho[illegible] grapher who was killed by some armed vol[illegible] teers. He also wished to be informed whet[illegible] the Government was able to protect Ameri[illegible] citizens, and told the Captain General tha[illegible] it was not the United States would be compel[illegible] to protect them. Dulce answered polit[illegible] regretting the recent bloodshed, and express[illegible] a hope that no further trouble would occur. He also requested the Consul to send a list of Americans to the Government authorities. The body of Mr. Cokner was immediately delivered, and the night passed quietly.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President nominated to the Senate to-day Edward D. Neal to be Commissioner of Education in place of —— Barnard, and Levi Johnson as a codifier of the laws.

—It will take fifty men, working twelve hours a day, seven years, four months, and thirteen days to read through all the public documents issued in the United States every three months.

Steam Engines and Boilers in the City.

The annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Water Department for the past year will contain the following statement, showing the number of steam engines and boilers in each ward supplied by water by the city:—

Wards.	*No. of Engines and Boilers.*	*Horse Power.*
First	40	673
Second	21	384
Third	12	108
Fourth	7	60
Fifth	32	356
Sixth	32	910
Seventh	11	281
Eighth	13	175
Ninth	31	397
Tenth	18	329
Eleventh	27	351
Twelfth	15	157
Thirteenth	14	219
Fourteenth	27	678
Fifteenth	80	1842
Sixteenth	53	864
Seventeenth	44	710
Eighteenth	45	862
Nineteenth	72	1209
Twentieth	44	581
Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth	1	7
Twenty-second	20	285
Twenty-third	9	55
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh	11	299
Twenty-fifth	9	71
Twenty-sixth	22	470
Total,	710	12,424

There are a large number of steam boilers and engines in various parts of the city, supplied with water from private wells, the river Schuylkill, etc., which are not included in the above statement.

The New Public Buildings.

An adjourned meeting of the Commission for the erection of the new Public Buildings, was held yesterday in the Select Council Chamber.

A communication was received from W. Morris Davis, submitting his resignation from the commission, on account of business engagements. Referred to Councils. The following appointments of committees were announced:—

Finance—Daniel M. Fox, chairman; Thomas A. Walter, William Adamson, William F. Miskey, James S. Watson.

Architecture and Plans—Thomas A. Walter, chairman; James H. Orne, Strickland Kneass, James Page, Frederick Graeff.

Contracts—Alexander J. Harper, chairman; James V. Watson, James H. Billington, Hiram Miller, John McCarthy.

Building—M. H. Dickinson, chairman; John Robbins, Hiram Miller, Robert P. Gillingham, James H. Orne.

Law—James Page, chairman; Joseph F. Marcer, Joshua Spering, George Day, Thomas J. Lovegrove.

Auditing—Joshua Spering, chairman; Jonathan Pugh, William Adamson, William M. Davis, Nathan Hilles.

On motion, the Committees on Building and Architecture and Plans were increased to seven.

Mr. Dickinson moved that the Chair report to Councils that Independence Square does not contain a sufficient area for the erection of these buildings.

Mr. Walker stated that there was not only plenty of room in Indepenpence Square, but that Penn Square was entirely too small, and there is no other space sufficiently large than the one selected without sweeping away whole blocks of buildings.

After some further debate the motion was laid upon the table.

Adjourned to the call of the Committee on Architecture and Plans.

Christmas Excesses.

From the London Saturday Review.

A holiday for the masses means an eclipse of the shop windows and their contents; and these are all that commonly brightens the thoroughfare insensibly even to the most abstracted passers-by. You might as well send a tourist in search of the picturesque to go into raptures over the sides of a railway cutting, as expect a cockney to feel lively between a double row of barred shutters and bolted doors. Accordingly, with the exception of children, who are happy in the simple fact of its being a holiday, and couples keeping company who have only eyes for themselves, the general aspect of the crowds is that of people trying to bear up cheerfully against a weight of wretchedness. They feel that they have a long day before them to be killed, with none of their habitual resources to kill it with.

There is nothing to be done before dinner time, and nothing after that, until they have taken their places in the *queue* that stretches over the dripping pavement from the theatre doors. Moreover, Christmas entertainments are contemporaneous with Christmas bills, and most people who have any ready money to spend may be assumed to have also a certain amount of credit that they have abused, and now the day of reckoning is at hand. Then Christmas is proverbially the time for joviality; the eloquent example of social superiors, the genial enthusiasm of purveyors of Christmas literature, all incite to revelry, and everything combines to suggest a drinking bout as the obvious way of filling up an interlude, and the common bond that unites us all in a brotherhood of love and charity. After all, the old Scandinavian Valhalla, with its riot and drinking and fighting, is likely always in spite of the spread of civilization and religion, to find place in one shape or other in our popular conceptions of Paradise.

In common justice to our countrymen, we have tried to extenuate the undoubted national weakness for drinking and brawling, as being vices of our situation and climate, and so due in great measure to circumstances which we are powerless to control. But when we have said everything that can be said, it is extenuation, not excuse, and we must be content to share among us the disgrace of our Christmas scandals. Authority is far too lenient, while public opinion rather encourages than deprecates the madness of the carnival. What is called pleasure by the many is pain and grief to a good many more, and death to not a few. Night after night while the so-called festivities are at their height, bands of vulgar drunkards, undisturbed by the police, make night hideous everywhere with their horrible Christmas carols—coarse comic songs from the *repertoires* of the music halls, bowled out of all time and tune, backwards or forwards, as fancy may suggest—like the devil's vespers. The more impetuous have anticipated the general beginning of the carnival by a couple of nights or so, and, having prematurely run out of means or brain, are consigned for the great day of the feast to the cold oblivion of the police cell. Unluckily, that happy riddance does not materially affect the discomfort of the more peaceable public, for if some have broken down at the prologue, there are plenty of choice spirits left to play the revels to an end as loyal subjects of the lord of misrule. If authority does not absolutely abdicate during the *saturnalia*, yet it humors for the time the innocent foibles of the people, and the police, when their services are needed most, are ordered to confine their duties to those of an army [illegible] caution that they'd better not be so again. The dead picked up while the *saturnalia* are running their course, are out of all proportion to the prisoners. This year one coroner has sat in a single day upon twelve inquests, "most of the deaths being the result of holiday excesses." And before that he had sat upon six infants, picked up dead in the streets on Boxing Day. Meanwhile, his brother coroners were nearly as hard at work in similar cases, and we hear of several little social parties that terminated in murder. Pretty well for the special season of peace and good-will. We pride ourselves on being an earnest people, who like to work while we work and play while we play, but surely we need not go about our pleasuring in such grim earnest as this. Drunkenness and dissipation are quietly disposing of their victims all the year round, but it is on our yearly winter holiday that they have their grand field day.

Reminiscences of Red Jacket.

An old citizen of Buffalo gives the *Commercial Advertiser* of that city the following reminiscences of the celebrated Indian chief Red Jacket:—

"In the summer of 1826 I was serving the balance of my apprenticeship with Stocking & Dart, on the corner of Swan and Main streets. I boarded at Dyer's Hotel, a stone building on the corner of Exchange and Main streets, where Jebb's Terrapin Lunch is now. About the time I speak of, Red Jacket, with some other Indians, had been in Buffalo for several days, sampling the 'fire water' dispensed by the various publicans. So long had the spree continued that the red men had exhausted their small supply of cash, and most of them had even parted with their blankets.

"I was going back to my breakfast one morning—we used to go to the shop and work before breakfast in those days, just to give us an appetite—and was passing the silversmith's shop of Bob ——, which was situated about where Glenny's crockery store is now, when Bob hailed me. On going into the shop he showed me a large silver medal, and asked me what I thought of that. I asked him where he got it, and he replied:—'I bought it of an Indian last night for four shillings.' He asked me if I thought it was good silver. I replied that it certainly was, and told him it was Red Jacket's medal, the one that had been placed about the neck of the chief by General Washington himself.

'I hadn't much spare money in those days. I was obliged to clothe myself out of my salary of forty-five dollars a year; but I told Bob that he must neither melt nor sell the metal, and I would get the four shillings, redeem it and return it to Red Jacket. I went down to my boarding-house, told the story to the men—got sixpence from one, a shilling from another, and some threw in pennies, until the desired amount was raised, with which I immediately returned to Bob's, who took the money and delivered me the metal. After going back and getting my breakfast, I, instead of returning to my work, went out to hunt up Red Jacket. In about half an hour I came across him, walking along in company with old Susie, half-squaw and half-negress, in front of Jake Siebold's store on Main street. I said, 'To-gus, go-da Jacket!' (How do you do, friend Jacket?) He replied 'to-gus,' in a surly tone, and appeared to be considerably cross.

"I then pulled the medal out of my pocket, showed it to him, and asked him if he knew it. Snatching it from my hand with a very surly and emphatic 'Ugh!' he stalked off with Susie, without the utterance of another syllable. I thought he might have thanked me, at least."

(This medal is now in possession of Colonel Ely Parker, grand-nephew of Red Jacket, and General Grant's chief of staff, and is, of course, from the associations connected with it, above all price.)

"When Lafayette visited Buffalo in 1825," our old friend continued, after a silence of some minutes, "I belonged to the Rifle Corps, commanded, I think, by Birdseye Wilcox, which escorted Lafayette from the steamboat to the Eagle Tavern, where the reception was to take place. I happened to be stationed near the platform in front of the door, on which were a number of distinguished individuals, including Lafayette, Red Jacket, and others. After Red Jacket had been introduced to the illustrious Marquis, the latter requested the interpreter, Pascal P. Pratt, an uncle of our present worthy citizen of that name, who spoke the language of the Senecas fluently, to inquire of Red Jacket what had become of the young chief who so strenuously and eloquently opposed the treaty of Fort Stanwix. When this question was repeated to Jacket, he drew himself proudly up, appearing to me at least six inches taller than he really was, and, placing his hand upon his breast, replied, 'Tell him he stands before him.' Never in my life," continued our friend, "did I see a movement of such noble dignity and grace performed by any other man."

—The late Maharajah of Mysore appears to have left his affairs in a deplorable condition. An Indian paper reminds us that when "taken by us from a prison to administer the garden of India," the prince had £2,250,000 sterling in the Treasury. This he soon contrived to get rid of. Twice his enormous debts were paid by the British Government. It is now ascertained that he made another accumulation of debt during the last three years of his life of £130,000. His regular income amounted to £150,000 a year. It is to be hoped that the adopted heir will not give us quite so strong an example of "Eastern magnificence."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·15	MOON RISES	5·05
SUN SETS	5·11	HIGH WATER	1·58

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,
W. C. KENT,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Dec. 26
Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 9
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 12
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 12
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 12
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 13
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 13
Nestorian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 14
Germania	Southampton	New York	Jan. 15
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Jan. 16
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
FOR EUROPE.			
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Java	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 28
New York	New York	Bremen	Jan. 28
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 30
France	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 30
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 27
Eagle	New York	Havana	Jan. 28
Granada	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Jan. 29
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Schr Gen. Sheridan, Buell, Norwich, Knight & Sons.
Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, Norfolk. do.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Barque Brunswick, Dixon, at St. Michael's 27th ult. from Palermo for Philadelphia, and proceeded—has been reported sailed from Palermo for New York.

Barque Brilliant, Colburn, from London for Philadelphia, was in the Downs 10th inst.—so supposed.

Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, at Cienfuegos 13th inst., from Boston, to load and return.

Schr J. L. Leach, Stafford, sailed from Charleston 25th inst., for Georgetown, S. C.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Hutchings, hence at Portla[illegible]

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE
No. 727 JAYN
Between Mar
12 11 fmw3m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards .... 2 per cent.
" 100 " .... 3 "
" 300 " .... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
RAFFETTO vs. RAFFETTO September Term, 1868. No. 14. In Divorce.

To LEWIS RAFFETTO, respondent:—Please notice a rule granted upon you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in said case, returnable on SATURDAY, January 30, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed in consequence of your absence.

JOSEPH K. FLETCHER,
1 18mw15t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JACOB STITES.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZABETH A. STITES and CHARLES M. LUKESS, administrators of JACOB STITES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1869, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 22 fmw5t] THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES LELAND, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT G. THORP, Jr., Administrator of the estate of said decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 9, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

1 2 mw15t THOMAS R. ELCOCK, Auditor.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
5 29¼

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
EXTRA MESS MACKEREL.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7¼rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

corner of Third and Union
moved to South ELEVENT
KET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in t
all recent, chronic
tions of a special
Diseases of
ferent form
weakne

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Concho, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Concho, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 186 at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Quartermas Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, such quantity of Corn as may be required u 30 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchar shelled, and delivered in sacks, su spection.

Delivery to commence on a and continue in such times as may be requ master.

Bids to be plain at Camp Concord signed.

By comma

AMUSEMENTS.

DU CHAILLU!
LION AND GORILLA HUNTING;
OR,
TWO YEARS IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

M. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU will give ONE LECTURE on the above subject, profusely illustrated with paintings, maps, etc., and describing his unique and thrilling adventures in Africa, at

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

Tickets of Admission .... 50 cents
Reserved Seats .... 75 cents

The sale of tickets for reserved seats will take place at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, where also tickets without coupons may be had, and at the Hall on the evening of the Lecture. 1 25 7t*

CONCERT HALL.—
SCIENTIFIC LECTURES
BY DR. J. F. BOYNTON.
LAST TWO OF THE SERIES.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27,
THE AGE OF REPTILES.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 29,
THE MASTODON AND MAMMOTH PERIOD.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets for the balance of the Course (two in number), with reserved seats, $1·00.

Tickets to be obtained at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street; also at the Hall on the evenings of the lectures. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 1 21 tf

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 27,
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS.
THIRD WEEK
of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Received on each representation
WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
J. E. McDONOUGH as .... OLD TOM

In order to accommodate those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a daylight performance

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
SIX NIGHTS WITH SHAKESPEARE.
MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK,
Shakespeare's five act Comedy called
TWELFTH NIGHT;
OR, WHAT YOU WILL,
with new Scenery and Costumes, Shakespearian Music and Fine Cast.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as .... Viola
Aided by the Full Company.
Monday, new Comedy—TAME CATS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET below Arch. Commences at 7·45.
J. C. GREGORY .... Sole Lessee and Manager
LAST WEEK OF MISS SUSAN GALTON.
TO-NIGHT,
two Operas by Offenbach,
LA ROSE DE ST. FLEUR, and
LITSCHEN UND FRITSCHEN.
Thursday Night—CHING-CHOW-HI.
Friday—Farewell Benefit Miss SUSAN GALTON.
SUSAN GALTON MATINEE—SATURDAY. it

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.

Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 2 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [1 14 tf

PHILADELPHIA CLUB BALL.—CARriages approaching the CLUB HOUSE, either to bring or carry away guests, will be required to fall into line on the north side of Walnut street, as far west as Broad. 1 27 2t*

CHESNUT ST. RINK ASSOCIATION
2000 SHARES ... $100 EACH.
PRESIDENT—HON. JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
TREASURER—B. HAMMETT.
DIRECTORS.

WM. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN FALLON,
MATTHEW BAIRD,	B. HAMMETT,
R. D. BARCLAY,	HON. J. H. CAMPBELL
HON. J. T. THOMAS,	LUTHER DOCK,
H. E. BROWNE.	

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.

The Company who own the

SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK

Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets

Have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 220 by 110 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high.

Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets, subject to provisions of the By-Laws of the Company. Such dividends may be taken in single season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for

Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.

Further particulars can be obtained at our office.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
1 18 1m PHILADELP

STOVES, RANGES.

NOTICE.—THE UN
would call the attenti
NEW GOLDEN
This is an entir
structed as to at once
being a combinat
very simple in
tight; self-cl
taken out
flues as
sam

of the public to his
EAGLE FURNACE.
commend itself to general fav
of wrought and cast iron. It
construction, and is perfectly
and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright
to produce a larger amount of heat from the
weight of coal than any furnace now in use.
hygrometic condition of the air as produced by
my new arrangement of evaporation will at once de
monstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that
will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus
would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board
Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always
on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER
or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels,
or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFER-
ENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges,
Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down
Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole
Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and
retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT
The Company is
REASONA

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.
HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Stockton, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.
Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.
Delivery to commence on award of contract, and to continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.
Bids to be

RESIDENCE
at the Northwest
streets, has lately re-
Street, between MAR
prompt and perfect cure of
local, and constitutional affec
nature, is proverbial.
skin, appearing in a hundred dif
totally eradicated; mental and physical
and all nervous debilities scientifically
cessfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY
N. E. corner of MAR

Street,
et and

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1869.

General Grant's New Campaign.

GENERAL GRANT's determination to reform existing abuses, to reduce expenditures, and to collect revenues faithfully, has repeatedly been expressed in the most pointed and positive manner. With that practical good sense for which he is preëminently distinguished, he has discovered the vital point in which the American people are most deeply interested, and in resolving to throw himself into the breach against extravagance and corruption, he has given a new proof of his resistless energy and undaunted courage. The combat may be prosaic; it may prove far less picturesque than the struggle between St. George and the Dragon; and it may excite little of the breathless interest awakened by the serried array of hostile armies, the assault of forts, the dashing charges of troops of cavalry, the impetuous attacks of regiments of infantry, or the discharge of death-dealing missiles from a park of artillery. But it is essential to the welfare of a tax-burdened people, and victory in this new field of action will be as useful and as glorious as the conquest of the Rebellion. It will be no holiday task to vanquish the advocates and abettors of extravagance and corruption who throng high places as well as low ones, and who are, unfortunately, to be found within the ranks of the Republican party as well as among its adversaries. The heavy expenditures caused by the war have swept away old-fashioned ideas of economy, and men now talk as coolly of subjecting the nation to new burdens amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of millions of dollars, as if such sums were mere bagatelles. It seems to be taken for granted that, inasmuch as the American people have proved their ability to sustain the unprecedented burdens which were suddenly thrown upon them, there is no limit to their capacity for endurance, and no good reason for avoiding any public expenditure which promises to prove useful at a future period, or in certain remote contingencies. The existing debt, rightly considered, is the strongest of all arguments against spending a single dollar that can properly be retained in the national treasury; and yet men of influence are not wanting who deal with national finances in the spirit displayed by careless and improvident debtors who act on the principle that they are already so hopelessly involved that it makes no practical difference how many new obligations they contract, nor how feeble are their efforts to pay their old debts. They remind us of a character in one of Anthony Trollope's novels, who is a member of the British Parliament, distinguished alike for utter disregard of his pecuniary obligations, represented by notes and bonds, and for his extravagance in personal expenditures. As his notes fall due he leaves his good-natured friends who endorsed them to provide the means of payment as best they can, amiably pleading poverty, while he never lacks sufficient ready cash to pay cab hire, to attend the most expensive places of amusement, to wear the most unimpeachable gloves, to eat the best dinners, and to drink the most famous wines. His conscience is never disturbed by the embarrassment and misery he causes the dupes who obligingly went through what they were assured was the mere "form" of endorsing his notes; and when he thinks at all about the ruin he has wrought, he excuses himself with the reflection that it is so utterly impossible for a man with his habits and means to honestly meet his obligations, that all attempts in that direction would be stupidly quixotic.

In the Congress of the United States plans for the resumption of specie payment, are occasionally considered, and now and then some member has the hardihood to contend that the promises of the Treasury should be faithfully redeemed; but while these and similar discussions are of comparatively rare occurrence, the consideration of new plans for expending the public money seems to be perpetually in order, and we are apparently no nearer a firm financial basis in 1869 than we were in 1865. The President cannot control Congress. He can only recommend such measures as he deems just and expedient, and veto those which he disapproves. But the value of the restraining influence of a popular and powerful Executive thrown unequivocally and unreservedly in the scale of economy and honesty cannot be overestimated. Good men of all parties will be encouraged, and bad men of all parties will be rebuked, by such an example. General Grant will not be able to purge the Executive Departments, especially those charged with the collection of the revenue, without a severe struggle. A thousand subterfuges will be resorted to to clog his action, and enemies to real reform, entrenched in masked batteries, will confront him at every step, but we believe that in the end he will force his way even through this Wilderness, especially if he is cheered in the conflict by a consciousness that the American people are at his back, keenly watching his progress and applauding every advance.

Meanwhile, the closing hours of the administration of Andrew Johnson are especially perilous to the Treasury. The plunderers know that delays are fraught with danger to their pet schemes, and the most desperate efforts will be made to forestall the influence and action of the incoming President. The faithful and incorruptible members of Congress cannot be too watchful in the guardianship of the public interests from this day henceforth until the present session closes. Every man should be at his post, in season and out of season, determined to subject to a searching scrutiny every proposition designed to increase the public expenditures and the public debt.

Naval Line and Staff Officers.

THE surgeons of the navy have presented a petition to Congress asking that the social privileges to which their rank and importance in the service entitle them may be secured by legal enactment, or, in other words, that the law will guarantee that they shall be treated like gentlemen. This is our own way of stating the case; but it represents the actual facts in a manner more understandable to the majority of persons unacquainted with the subtleties of naval etiquette, than would the wording of the petition itself. Many of the line officers have entered an energetic protest against this petition of the surgeons. They claim that the privileges of promenading the quarter-deck and messing in the cabin belong exclusively to their body; that they are the navy; that discipline would be impracticable, and the service would go to the bow-wows, if the surgeons and other staff officers are allowed to perpetrate such outrageous innovations on the most sacred quarter-deck traditions. And how the navy clings to its traditions few persons who have had no actual experience in the matter can form any adequate idea. Etiquette has been reduced to a system, and the whole code has been set forth in a general order by the Secretary of the Navy, stating how many guns shall be fired to salute an admiral, how many a vice-admiral, how many side-boys shall stand at the gangway to doff their caps when an officer of a certain rank comes over the side, and whether the boatswain, or one of his mates merely, shall give one, two, or three toots on their whistles on such awe-inspiring occasions. An admiral coming into port salutes with so many guns, or is saluted, according as he may be senior or junior officer, and it would be an interesting item to be set before intelligent tax-payers, who hope that with economy our national debt may possibly be paid off some day, how much money is expended by our naval officers in the course of a year in doing honor to each other.

With the very highest opinion of the valor, patriotism, and ability of the officers of the United States Navy, we nevertheless think that the tenacity with which they adhere to such pompous ceremonials is childish in the extreme. When in foreign ports these matters of salutes, pipings, call-boys, and other fiddle-faddle have to be attended to in receiving and acknowledging the courtesies and attentions of foreign officials, but among ourselves they ought to be abolished. Much of the stately etiquette which once distinguished the army has been done away with, and most certainly without detriment to that branch of the service, and without in any way interfering with good discipline. It is anti-republican, and more than anything else it has had the effect of keeping alive that aristocratic spirit which animates the line officers of the navy, and which excites their animosity against those who wish to claim equal social privileges with them.

Ever since the surgeons of the navy have been organized into a regular corps, they have been engaged in a contest for assimilated rank and the privileges which belong to that rank. They have been joined in turn by the engineers and paymasters, and they have gradually worked their way along to the position of officers, and have compelled the line to recognize them as such.

All this may seem a matter of very little moment to a landsman, but on board of a man-of-war the number of gold stripes a man wears upon his sleeve determines his social status and the exact amount of deference to which he is entitled from his brother officers. The staff officers have never asked anything that an impartial person would not say that they are justly entitled to. Neither the surgeons nor the engineers have contended for the right of military command. This is the duty of the line officers, and the line officer, from the very necessity of the case, must have military authority over every person on board a ship, no matter what the relative rank of the staff officers may be. The surgeons contend, however, that they are gentlemen by education and association, and that in every respect, except that of military authority, they are the peers of the Naval Academy graduates. They ask for the same privileges, as regards quarters, mess accommodations, and other purely social matters, as the line officers enjoy, and the line officers have never yet shown any good reason why these privileges should not be granted. The navy is not what it was twenty or even ten years ago, and if steam and the other appliances of modern civilization have revolutionized the old-fashioned state of affairs that we read about in Marryatt's novels, the line officers should submit with as good grace as possible, even if their supremacy and importance are somewhat encroached upon, and the engineers, surgeons, and paymasters should be protected from snubs, and their authority and influence in their respective departments secured by making them the equals of the line officers in rank and pay, with all the rights and privileges thereto pertaining.

It is gratifying to see that Admiral Farragut endorses the petition of the surgeons, and no officer in the navy knows better than he that good discipline would not be endangered, but that the hands of the line officers would be strengthened, by granting what the petition asks. It would be the best thing for the naval service, and the best thing for the line officers themselves, if their inordinate pride of station could be broken down, and the old-fashioned tomfoolery, in the way of absurd ceremonials that would be more fitting at the court of some Chinese mandarin than on the deck of an American man-of-war, could be done away with. It is of the utmost importance that the navy should have the best surgical and engineering talent that can be obtained in the country, but the best men belonging to these corps will not consent to remain in the service unless they are assured against being treated as if they belonged to an inferior order of beings because they cannot show diplomas from the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The surgeons and engineers are educated at their own expense. They have to pass through rigorous examinations, which insures that they are well qualified, and in educational, social, and professional accomplishments they will not fall short in a comparison with the line officers. Their valor and skill were proved during the Rebellion, and we hope that Congress will see that justice is done them in the matter we have referred to.

The New Senator From New Jersey.

YESTERDAY the Legislature of New Jersey elected the Hon. John P. Stockton to the United States Senate for the full term of six years commencing with March 4th next. Senator Stockton comes of an illustrious race, both his father and grandfather having served in the Senate before him, the position being a sort of heirloom of the family, which the Democracy of New Jersey are always willing to recognize whenever they have the power. His great grandfather was also one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born August 2, 1825, at Princeton, New Jersey, and pursued his studies at the college there located, graduating in 1843. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1846, and in 1849 commenced the practice of the profession. Through the great influence of his family and name, though not without some regard to his natural and acquired abilities, he early entered into public life, the first position he held being that of a commissioner to revise the laws of New Jersey, to which he was appointed by the State Legislature. He was also, for several years, the State Reporter of the Court of Chancery, and three volumes of reports bearing his name were published. In 1858 he was appointed by President Buchanan Minister Resident at Rome, the appointment being generally regarded at the time as a sort of honorary banishment, to get rid of his claims upon a more important position. On the election of Mr. Lincoln he was recalled at his own request. He then resumed the practice of the law, interrupted, up to the present time, only by his brief career in the Senate. In 1865 he was elected to that body by the Legislature, for the term ending in 1871. There was an alleged irregularity in his election, and when his case came before the Senate it gave rise to a protracted and very bitter debate. His claims upon the seat were finally confirmed by a vote of 22 to 21, the deciding vote having been cast by himself. The question, however, was reconsidered, and he then declined to vote, and lost his seat on the 27th of March, 1866, the final vote standing 22 to 21 in favor of declaring his election illegal. The vacancy thus created gave rise to the most bitter Senatorial contest ever waged in New Jersey. Some of the Republican Senators had sustained his election, and one of the Republican members of the State Senate was prompted, for a time, to do the same thing. The parties in the State Senate being nearly equally divided, the vote of this one Republican member was sufficient to prevent the two branches of the Legislature from going into a joint convention for the purpose of filling the vacancy. The dead-lock continued so long that Congress at last passed the law regulating the election of United States Senators, by which the Legislatures of the several States are compelled to proceed to an election, in case of a present or prospective vacancy, at a certain specified time. The first result of this law was the election of Hon. Alexander G. Cattell to fill the vacancy, which event occurred at a special session of the Legislature held in September, 1866. Senator Stockton is, of course, a Democrat of decided views, but his personal character is untarnished, and he will reflect credit upon the high position which he has at last achieved in an entirely regular manner. His present election was regarded as a necessity by the New Jersey Democracy, to justify their former action and remove the alleged indignity heaped upon Mr. Stockton by his rejection in 1866. He succeeds Senator Frelinghuysen, one of the ablest members of the Senate.

BAUDIN.

A Touching Letter from a French Lady.

In a letter from M. Tenot, in Paris, of December, 1851, it is related, apropos of the death of the representative Baudin, that "a young workman who was standing by Baudin with a gun in his hand, fell shot to death at the same time. His name has never been discovered."

It seems, however, that the name of this young man has at length been revealed by his sister, who lives in Springfield, Illinois, and who has written the following letter on the subject to the *Reveil*, a Paris journal:—

"Sir:—You will excuse the liberty I take in writing you when you know my object, I am sure. I have just read in an American paper an extract from a letter written by M. Tenot, on the death of the representative Baudin, in which he regrets his ignorance of the name of the young man who was killed at M. Baudin's side. Alas, this young man was my beloved brother, Clement Henry, born at Dieuze, and a resident of Paris since 1813, where he followed the trade of a locksmith. He was twenty-three years old when he died, a handsome young man, with fair hair and blue eyes, and as good as he was intelligent. He had been imprisoned in Fort Ivry for two months after the affairs of June, 1848, and when I left Paris in 1849, advising him to be prudent in case of another revolution, he replied:—'My life belongs to the republic; but do not fear, I shall never be a prisoner again. If the republic dies I die with her.'

"My brother died, as he said, like a hero. He received three balls in his breast, besides several bayonet thrusts, and suffered terribly. He was buried in the cemetery of Mont Parnasse.

"My parents were nearly crazed with grief; my sister-in law went a hundred leagues to place a wooden cross above his grave.

"JOSEPHITE LERVY."

CALIFORNIA.

Earthquakes in the Past.

A paper was read before the California Academy of Science in 1856, in which a complete record was given of the earthquakes that had taken place in that State from 1812 to 1855. From this record it appears the first serious earthquake within the memory of the oldest residents occurred in September, 1812, and destroyed the Mission San Juan Capistrano, in Los Angeles county, and that of Viejo, in the valley of San Inez, in the county of Santa Barbara. By this shock forty-five persons are reported to have been killed.

In the valley of San Inez, to the south and west of Santa Barbara, the ruins now known as the "Mission Viejo" were also completely destroyed; the distance between Capistrano and San Inez being about one hundred and seventy miles.

A Spanish ship which lay at anchor off San Buenaventures, thirty-eight miles from Santa Barbara, was much injured by the shock.

From the date of the above to the year 1850 there is no record of the occurrence of these phenomena, other than the fact that light and repeated shocks were common in the country.

There were five shocks in 1850, one on May 13, coincident with an eruption of Mauna Loa, Hawaii. In 1851 there were six shocks. The severest was felt at San Francisco, May 15, coincident with an eruption at Mauna Loa. This shock broke window glass, shook buildings severely, and caused the shipping in the harbor to roll heavily.

On the 26th of November, 1852, eleven distinct shocks of earthquake were felt over the entire country east and south of San Luis Obispo to San Diego and the Colorado river, covering a line of about three hundred miles square. Subsequent accounts prove that it affected the country south of the Colorado as far as Guaymas in the province of Sonora.

On the 17th of December two shocks occurred in San Luis Obispo, and during the same month the middle and southern portions of California were much disturbed by occasional shocks, which continued until the 5th of January.

With the 26th of January the vibrations on the coast at that time ceased, but they continued much later on the east coast of China and Australia, extending into the month of February.

Fifteen shocks were recorded in 1853, only one of which was felt at San Francisco alone, while none were heavy. The number in 1854 was twelve. One occurred at San Francisco October 26, which caused vessels at the wharves to work heavily on their hawsers. Twelve shocks were recorded for 1855—one on the 21st of October, in San Francisco, which disturbed the waters in the bay, and shook the houses on made land violently. The heaviest shocks of this year were felt in the Sierra Nevada, from Downieville to San Bernardino. At Los Angeles twenty-six buildings were more or less injured. The total number of shocks for the six years mentioned was fifty-nine.

MONTANA.

Discovery of Bituminous Coal.

We were shown, says the Helena *Herald*, by Captain O'Bannon, at the Land Office, a coal stove in full blast—the first and only one yet put up in the Territory—fed by a superior article of bituminous coal from the recent discovery of Mr. Cooper near the crossing of the Dearborn. The coal bed is about half a mile this side of the station, and near the stage road on the bluff. The vein is at this time nine feet thick, and the tunnel pierces it about thirty feet. The character of the coal improves with the progress of the tunnel, and the presence of tar in specimens is apparent to the senses. The discovery of this coal vein so near to the metropolis should cause a revolution in the fuel market of the Territory. We are informed that it can be bought and sold here at the low cost of about $22 per ton, and as a ton of coal is equal to four or five cords of wood, its introduction would drive the latter at current figures entirely out of the market. Then, too, in the Jefferson and other silver and lead districts, there is a present and prospective demand for coal to be used in smelting. Now the furnaces use wood coal which, has always ruled at high rates—too high, taken in connection with the price of labor, to warrant the working of other than the very richest description of ores, yielding 25 and 30 per cent. of metal. There are lodes only twenty miles distant from Helena that readily produce this large result, and we see no reason why they, and others less rich, cannot be supplied with coal at the figures above given. This would justify the working of almost any discovery in that district, and the shipment of the metal East.

The Dearborn coal discovery has been sufficiently traced to assure its owners that it is of great extent, and exhaustless. Doubtless in that region and vicinity other veins may be found, which will ensure a supply larger than our population can consume. Then we have coal on the Missouri, and in the Gallatin. So we can congratulate ourselves on the fact that there is no longer any necessity to import this article from Pittsburg, as has been done, or depend upon charcoal burners.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.
2 4¾

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

THE ATHENÆUM OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Annual Meeting and Election for Directors of this Institution will be held
ON MONDAY,
the first day of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

As there are several shares on which the Annual Dues remain unpaid, the owners of them are hereby notified that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the Charter and Laws of the Company, unless the arrears are paid on or before the first day of March next.

GEORGE F. MOULTON,
Secretary and Librarian.
January 18, 1869. 1 25mwst⁶

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.

A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.

1 8fmw1m WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 21, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 2d, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.

1 21 10t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—
PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1868, payable on and after February, first proximo, to the holders thereof as they stood registered on the books of the Company on the 15th inst.

J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 20 10t Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next, to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.

W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY,
11 4w Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 230 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting an election will be held for ten managers of the company, to serve for one year. The polls to close at 12 o'clock noon.

1 23sn wtn 9t GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CAMDEN, N. J. January 16, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date on and after WEDNESDAY the 3d day of February, 1869, at the Treasurer's Office in Camden. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof, until the 4th day of February, 1869.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS
1 19 14t Treasurer W. J. R. R Co.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 248½ WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, February 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year.

1 19 11t R JOHNSTON, Secretary.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.

It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of Indigo 1 27wf3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf⅔

THE CELEBRATED "PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS" are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Sponge which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being pronounced superior to those made from the best curled hair. 8 3 m w f⅔

The Business Man's View of the Matter.

Forth from his door, on his way to the store,
The business man set out,
With a suit of black on his manly back,
And an overcoat warm and stout.
"I have much to pay," thought he, "to-day,
But I've cash in bank, I suppose;
And little I care, for folks know I wear
The ROCKHILL & WILSON clothes."

Said he, "Small thanks to the men at the banks
That I get so bravely through;
For it's known that those who wear such good clothes
Stand well at the banks—they do.
The directors know where their customers go
For clothes, for they ask them all,
And they're always kind to the men whom they find
Buy clothes at the GREAT BROWN HALL."

Poor economy to go shabby, good friend! The better your clothes the better you will get along in your business.

The Business Men of Philadelphia are invited to make it their particular business to come and look at our Business coats, and splendid piece goods of every description, which we make up to order in the shortest time and at the lowest prices. Exactly the things to suit everybody. Winter stock in rapid motion.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SKATING.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
REOPENING OF THE
MAMMOTH SKATING RINK,
TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS.

THE REOPENING
OF THE MAMMOTH SKATING RINK,
TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS,
Last evening, was

An Immense Success,

THE ICE BEING IN SPLENDID CONDITION,
And a large and brilliant array of visitors being present to enjoy the grand occasion. Hereafter
THE GRAND RINK WILL BE OPEN DAILY,
(Sundays excepted), from 2 to 5, and 7½ to 10½ P. M., when the Rink Band will be in attendance.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED SKATERS,
THE MEAGHER BROTHERS
Will skate every evening until further notice.
Preparations are being made for a Ladies' and Gentlemen's Grand Skating Matinee on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT.
Prices of Admission in the Evening..........30 cents
During the Day..........15 cents
Coupon Tickets, with twenty admissions attached, (admitting day or evening)..........$5·00
It J. W. POST, Manager.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

WILL RESUME BUSINESS

On Monday, January 18,

AT THE STORE

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

1 16 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9¾

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
1 19 mrp East of Front street.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16]

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm⅔

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 28 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, uary 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to

$200,000,

In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4ptf SECRETARY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

808 CHESNUT STREET. 808

TURNERS'
Cheap Book House.

CHARLES READE'S NOVELS.
Three Now Ready.
GOOD FIGHT,
HARD CASH,
FOUL PLAY.
Compact, handsome and cheap. Cloth, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

ALSO IN PRESS,
DUMAS' MADAME DE CHAMBLAY.

TURNER BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.
All the New Books for LESS THAN PUBLISHERS' PRICES. 1 27 ws2t

JUST PUBLISHED,
SHYS AT SHAKESPEARE,
A SERIES OF TWENTY ETCHINGS.
PRICE $1·50
FOR SALE BY
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
1 27 wlm3t NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE
SKATING BOOTS.

BARTLETT,
THE BOOT MAKER,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

New Styles for the Promenade.
New Styles for the Parlor.
New Styles for Heavy Weather.

His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw⅔

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

PANTALOON STUFFS!

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of
Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
IN THE MARKET,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. 18 28 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Continued from the Fourth Edition.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1t

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No 914 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT—On or before the 15th of March, A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE must contain all the modern conveniences, and be in good order, for which a good rent will be paid, and the best of care taken of it.

A property with COACH HOUSE attached preferred situated between TENTH and TWENTIETH and CHESNUT and VINE Streets.

Address P. O. Box 1669, Philadelphia, stating terms and situation. 1 12 tf

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HAIR MATTRESSES
AND A NEW STOCK OF
SPRING, HUSK AND MOSS MATTRESSES,
FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, AT
S. W. COR. 12TH AND CHESTNUT STS.

P. PUJOLS'
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
(Formerly Lakemeyer's),
Cor. CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place.

The undersigned has the honor to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has
REOPENED
the above well-known establishment.

The Restaurant will be under the immediate supervision of P. PUJOLS, who has been favorably known for years as a Public Caterer. The Bar will be stocked with CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, and LAGER BEER.

Every arrangement is first-class. A trial is respectfully solicited.

A splendid LUNCH will be served DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. P. PUJOLS,
1 25 6 tp Of No. 223 DOCK Street.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, Jan. 27, 1869.

Mr. Fisk, the gifted young "operator" whose artistic propensities in stocks have lately culminated in the manifestation of a very large interest in theatrical "stock" companies, does not own quite all the theatrical property in the city, although matter do seem tending that way. Already he controls the grand opera house, formerly Pike's, and likewise John Brougham's new theatre, formerly the Fifth Avenue. What a curious and pleasant double life, to be sure, continually alternating between art and auctions, spending the mornings among the bulls and bears, and the evenings among *bravuras* and *baritones!* How *encores* and Eries must rattle together in his brain when he seeks repose! How "registered" bonds and the "register" of a *prima donna's* voice must seem to blend into a sort of vocal money market just as sleep shuts the curtain for a few brief recuperative hours! One can easily imagine his thoughts following this fashion:—*La Perichole* bonds opened firm, but with a good demand for deadhead tickets. Small coupon Irmas are scarce and command from ½@2½ higher than the large Aujacs. The gold market fluctuated in sympathy with the twelve *encores* nightly won by *La Perichole* and *Piquillo*, and foreign exchange is firmer, as is shown by the expedition with which Grau is beating me in bringign out *Fleur de The.*

Besides these triple accomplishments of running Erie, opera, and burlesque, Mr. Fisk displays a neat turn for attack and defense through the columns of the newspapers. Perhaps he has some cause for pungency in the recent action of a Sunday school superintendent, a Dr. Perry (not the famous hair restorer) who rented from him the large hall attached to the opera house. Mr. Fisk claims that he allowed the S. S. S. to have this room almost as a gift, and that upon his (Mr. Fisk's) assuming to make some alterations in the hall, as he had a right to, the S. S. S. took unfair and unusual methods to prevent him, scorned all compromise, and acted with an excess of ingratitude and venality disgusting in an individual of no religious pretensions, and trebly contemptible in an S. S. S. The matter has been taken into court; so what between the courts, the Wall street brokers, Sunday-school superintendents, *opera bouffes*, burlesque, and the increasing cares of Erie, the young man of the name of Fisk has no indolent time of it.

The immense number of balls that have been given this winter have lent an impetus to the dancing-schools. Among the most fashionable of these is M. de Garmo's, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, and bearing very much the same relation to the other dancing-schools of New York that Mr. Carpenter's, of Philadelphia, does, or did, to terpsichorean academies there. De Garmo, who is the perfection of grace and ease, prides himself on his exclusiveness. No visitors or on-lookers are permitted at his lessons, save by special invitation. His soirees are the envy and the despair of every other resident professor of the art. His classes for gentlemen in particular are thronged, and, together with his saltatory instructions, as conveyed through personal illustration, an informal lecture is frequently delivered descriptive of the various styles of dancing at home and abroad. His extremely quiet and irresistible method of ignoring the existence of any other dancing-school than De Garmo's, and the gentle contemptuousness with which he refers to the "east side of the town" and the country dancing-masters who come once a year to New York (that is, to De Garmo's) to "learn what dancing really is," are beyond all praise. He is decidedly a New Yorkism, which New Yorkers would not have liked to miss during the present season.

Ali Baba.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Cost of Our Amusements.

Everybody, or at least everybody that is anybody, admits that amusements of some sort are necessary for the human animal. Exactly what these amusements shall be is a matter of controversy between advocates and opponents of dramatic entertainments. The sums which are paid in a city like this, for amusements, seem large when we look at them in a lump, but the managers have a different opinion on the subject; and when we consider our immense population, it is evident that there must be a very large class who recreate themselves in some manner outside of the theatres, and the amount is really very small, and it is doubtful whether it could be expended in a more innocent and really profitable manner.

We give a detailed statement of the receipts at each of the principal theatres and the Academy of Music for the months of November and December, which completes our record for the year.

The Academy of Music.

Bateman's French Troupe commenced a season of opera bouffe on Monday, November 9, and appeared in *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*, *La Belle Helene*, and *Barbe Bleue*. Twelve performances were given, and the receipts were $12,358, or an average of nearly $1030 for each performance.

Max Maretzek opened with his Italian and German Opera Troupe on November 30, and gave one performance in that month.

In December Maretzek's troupe gave thirteen performances. The receipts for the whole season were $12,909, or about $922 for each performance.

On Thursday, December 21, Mrs. Scott-Siddons commenced an engagement, and gave during the month of December nine performances. Mrs. Siddons appeared in a number of Shakespeare's principal dramas, and gave in all, during her engagement, eleven performances. The receipts were $2507, or about $228 for each performance. As has been before remarked in these columns, Mrs. Siddons made a great mistake in going to the Academy of Music, and if she had appeared at any of the regular theatres there is but little doubt that her cash account would show a more satisfactory balance.

The Arch.

During November six performance of the drama entitled *He's Got Money* were given. On November 9 *The Lancashire Lass* was produced, and it was represented eighteen times. On November 30 the second old comedy week commenced. The whole number of performances during this month was twenty-six. The receipts were $15,322, and the average for each performance about $580.

During December five old comedy performances were given. On December 7 *Wolves at Bay* was performed, and was represented eleven times. On Wednesday, December 23, Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* was brought out, and ran for the balance of the month. This piece was represented nine times in December. The number of performances given in December was twenty-eight. The receipts were $16,495, or about $589 for each performance.

The Walnut.

Mr. E. L. Davenport, in the early part of November, appeared in the sensation drama of *F; or, Branded*, and a variety of other pieces, giving in all twelve performances. Mr. Edwin Forrest commenced an engagement on Nov. 16, and played for ten nights. Mrs. D. P. Bowers gave one performance in November. The whole number of performances during this month was twenty-five: the receipts were $35,786, making the average for each performance about $1431.

In December Mrs. D. P. Bowers played for seventeen nights. On Christmas day the drama of the *Orange Girl* was brought out, and it ran for the balance of the month. This piece was represented seven times in December. The whole number of performances was twenty-eight: the receipts were $27,032, making the average for each performance about $965.

The Chesnut.

At the commencement of November the Worrell Sisters appeared seven times in their burlesques of Offenbach's operas. On November 9 the *Lancashire Lass* was produced, and after fourteen performances it was superseded by *Blow for Blow*, which was represented seven times. On November 30 the circus troupe appeared for the first time. The number of performances during November was twenty-nine; the receipts were $1,072, making the average for each performance nearly $551.

During the month of December thirty-two circus performances were given, which receipted $14,028, or about $438 for each performance.

During the months of November and December 205 dramatic and operatic performances were given at the Academy of Music and the principal theatres. The total amount received from the public was $152,509, or about $743·50 for each performance.

The following is a statement of the gross receipts at the three theatres during the past four years:—January, 1865, $416,860; in 1866, $409,628; in 1867, $387,861; in 1868, $405,878. This shows a falling off in the attendance at the theatres, which may be accounted for by the general financial embarrassments which followed the war, and by the multiplication of concerts and other entertainments which suit the taste of those who are not dramatically inclined. The receipts for 1868, however, show an improvement over the previous year, and the business done at the theatres now in operation, during the present season, seems to indicate that a still better exhibit will be made for 1869. There has been a decided improvement in public taste of late as regards the manner in which plays are produced, if not in the matter of the plays themselves. Playgoers wish to see even trash put upon the stage in handsome style and well acted, and the managers who most closely observe the signs of the times will be likely to have the weightiest money-bags in the future.

The City Amusements.

At the Arch Shakespeare's comedy of *Twelfth Night, or What You Will*, will be performed this evening.

At the Walnut Mr. J. E. McDonough will appear this evening as "Old Tom," in Boucicault's drama of *After Dark*.

At the Theatre Comique Miss Susan Galton and troupe will appear this evening in *La Rose de St. Fleur* and *Lischen and Fritzchen*. To-morrow evening the operetta of *Ching-Chow-hi* will be performed. On Friday Miss Galton will have a farewell benefit.

At the American a miscellaneous performance will be given this evening.

The Germania Orchestra will perform at Horticultural Hall to-morrow afternoon. Several novelties will be given.

Dr. J. F. Boynton will deliver the fifth lecture of his course at Concert Hall this evening. The subject will be "The Age of Reptiles." Dr. Boynton's lectures are exceedingly interesting, and they have attracted crowded houses. The sixth and last lecture will be given on Friday evening.

M. Paul Du Chaillu will lecture at Concert Hall on Monday evening next, on "Lion and Gorilla Hunting." The sale of tickets commences to-day at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

Dashes at Folly.—Those who were fortunate enough to hear Mr. De Cardova when in Philadelphia several years ago, will be glad to know that he proposes to give three lectures in this city in February. Mr. De Cardova is one of the best humorists of the day, his wit and satire, while keen and cutting, have no element of vulgarity, so frequently associated with this style of entertainment. In New York his lectures have been attended by the very best class of citizens, and we feel assured that in this city the success of Mr. De Cardova will be no less gratifying. His first lecture will be given at Concert Hall February 4.

CITY ITEMS.

Overcoats

Reduced to prices as follows:—

Fine all-wool Beaver to..........$14·00

Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver to..........$18·00

Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at..........$25·00

A great variety of all styles, upwards from..........$8·00

Skating Jackets.—The best assortment in the city selling very low.

Pantaloons, good style, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to..........$3·00

Vests—Fine all-wool Cassimere, reduced to..........$2·00

Half-way between 5th and 6th streets } Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market St., Philadelphia,

And No. 600 Broadway, New York.

The rapidly increasing business of "The American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia" has necessitated a large increase of its working force. New agents are being put to work in the city and throughout the State, and their efforts are seconded by the company in every possible way. Industrious and energetic men are invited to confer with Mr. C. B. McLean, at the Company's office, S. E. corner Fourth and Walnut streets, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. No better pay, no better Company to work for, no better prospect of success, can be had than is offered by "The American."

A Hacking Cough is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 602 Arch street.

Skin Diseases.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome, ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

Beauty and Vigor.—Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is a cordial that will restore the inanimate pulse of suffering females, and invigorate their systems to health and beauty. Give them a trial and you will have the proof of what we say. It is pleasure to recommend such a *bona fide* article to suffering humanity. Sold by Druggists.

Do not Trifle with Danger.—A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustenation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed, this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness. Sometimes it happens—and this is more frequently the case in winter than at any other season—that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest; though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object, under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing particles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting fits, spasms, and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

Reduction in Prices

To close off

Winter Stock.

Charles Stokes & Co.,

Clothiers,

No. 824 Chesnut street.

Jewelry.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at Rettew's Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

If you will cut this out you will have the *gist of what we have said from time to time about the merits of Wanamaker & Brown's Clothing House.*

1. *Their Clothing is cheap.*
2. *It wears well.*
3. *It is stylish.*
4. *It is comfortable.*
5. *They willingly make exchanges.*
6. *They never fail to fit.*
7. *They treat all alike.*
8. *They deal plainly and honestly.*
9. *They have made special provision for country trade.*
10. *They have the largest store and the largest stock in Philadelphia.*
11. *They save time, trouble and money for you.*
12. *They suit the boys.*

And if there is any other advantage desirable in purchasing Clothing, it is not on this list not because we do not offer it, but because we have not thought to mention it.

A CARD.—Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of Stock: the assortment of both Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.

Wanamaker & Brown,

The Largest Clothing House

Oak Hall,

The Cor. Sixth and Market Streets.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—NEILL.—On September 30, 1868, by Rev. J. Walker Jackson, A. Y. ANDREWS to Miss ANNIE NEILL, both of this city.

DUCKWORTH—POWNALL.—In West Philadelphia, January 23, 1869, by the Rev. S. W. Dana, Mr. CHARLES H. DUCKWORTH, of Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., to Miss MARY R. POWNALL, of West Philadelphia.

DIED.

BEATTY.—On the 26th instant, SAMUEL, son of Samuel and Martha Beatty, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and his remaining comrades of the 20th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 118 Elfreth's street (Front, above Arch), on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

BOYD.—On the 25th instant, ELIZABETH, daughter of Emilia S. Boyd.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, on Fifth-day morning, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Friends' Southwestern Ground.

CHAMBERS.—On the 26th instant, JAMES C., son of John and Margaret Chambers, aged 25 years.

The funeral service will be held at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Broad street, below Spruce, on Friday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely. His relatives and male friends are invited to accompany the remains to the interment, at 3 o'clock. ***

CROMBARGAR.—On the morning of the 25th instant, MARY, widow of John C. Crombargar, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter-in-law, No. 108 S. Eleventh street, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HILLBORN.—On the morning of the 26th instant, ANNIE HILLBORN, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 25 N. Juniper street, on Sixth-day, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 26th instant, of pneumonia, Mrs. KEZIAH YOUNG, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 332 Federal street, Camden, N. J., on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Of Philadelphia, S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN,

6 10 Manager of City Agency

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,

and Manufacturers of fine Cigars,

No. 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Leading brands of Havana Cigars, imported by every steamer, at low figures. Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands, as follows:—

"MARIANA RITA"—pure Havana Cigars.

"FRA DIAVOLO"—pure Havana Filler Cigars.

"LOUIS D'OR," "FLEUR DE LIS," }—selected Seed Leaf.

Low prices, variety of sizes, and warranted quality 1 18 1015p

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.—The Steamship PROMETHEUS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 17 SOUTH WHARVES, and will sail on THURSDAY, January 28, 1869. For freight apply to E. A. SOUDER & Co., 1 26 3t No. 3 DOCK STREET WHARF.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Advices from South America—More Marine Disasters—Pensions and Pensioners—Important Arrests.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Paraguayans Still Hold Out.

Paris, Jan. 27.—Still later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro. The war news is unimportant. The Paraguayan army, though badly defeated at Villeta, still occupied the stronghold of Angostura. The damage by the burning of the custom house at Rio Janeiro was largely overestimated.

Burning of an American Ship.

Havre, Jan. 27—Noon—The American ship Alaska, Captain Small, which had just arrived from New Orleans with a cargo of cotton, took fire this morning in this harbor, and owing to the combustible nature of her cargo is burning furiously, and will probably be a total loss. She was built in Maine in 1868, was owned by Thayer & Lincoln, of Boston, and sailed last from New Orleans December 10.

The Pereire Disaster.

London, Jan. 27.—None of the first class passengers on the steamship Pereire were seriously injured by reason of the recent accident. Three of the crew were killed, and the following named second class passengers, viz.:—Mr. Callaghan, a Catholic priest; Mr. Foulquier, a Frenchman; and Mr. Falkenberg, a German.

The Pereire encountered a fearful gale when a few days out from Brest, in the course of which heavy seas broke over her, carrying away entirely the forward deck and cabin, and inflicting other damage. It is also understood that she sustained such injuries to her machinery as compelled her to put back to Havre under sail. There seems to be a singular reticence about the affair, and there is much difficulty in procuring details, so that we are still without reliable particulars.

European Evening Markets.

London, Jan. 27—4 P. M.—United States Five-twenties quiet at 75¾.

Frankfort, Jan. 27.—United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 79¾@79½.

Antwerp Jan. 27.—Petroleum quiet and steady at 58½@59½f.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, January 27.

Pensions and Female Pensioners.

During the morning hour to-day the House was engaged in discussing a bill relating to the operation of the Pension laws. The debate centred on the second section of the bill, which provides that upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence to the Commissioner of Pensions that any female pensioner is living a life of prostitution, or is cohabiting with or living with or being supported by any man as his wife or mistress, to whom she is not lawfully married, shall be deprived of her pension, except she can produce satisfactory rebutting evidence that the charges preferred against her are not true. General Schenck characterized the bill as the most infamous and disgraceful measure ever brought into Congress. Mr. Ingersoll, of Vermont, said the bill should include male prostitutes as well as female. By inference, it proclaims that the widow of every soldier is a common prostitute. The debate relating mostly to prostitutes, occasioned considerable merriment in the House.

From Delaware.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 27.—The State Legislature has adopted a joint resolution declaring the authority of the State over the landing of an ocean telegraph cable on its shores, and alleging that the Atlantic coast of Delaware is peculiarly favorable to the landing of the French cable, and appointing J. P. Comegys a commissioner to confer with the company engaged in that enterprise.

Notice was given in the House yesterday of a bill to annul the charter of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company. Prior to this action both houses held a secret and informal session on the subject.

Henry F. Rodney, a prominent citizen of this State, died at Lewes last week, aged sixty-nine. He served in the State Legislature and Constitutional Convention of 1832, proposing in the latter to admit colored people to suffrage.

Important Arrests.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27.—There is considerable excitement here to-day in consequence of the arrest of Albert Hyatt and five other persons, some of whom were always considered among our best citizens, for alleged conspiracy to defraud and swindle the Union Life Insurance Company of Maine. It is ascertained the plan adopted by the gang, and which has been successful to a considerable extent, was in producing bogus certificates of the decease of insured parties. The extent of the frauds has not yet been made public.

Indian Affairs.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.—General Sheridan is daily expected to return from the Plains. Nearly all the Indians will go on the reservations, set apart for them. The main body of the troops will soon be withdrawn from the Plains, and will concentrate at Fort Leavenworth for distribution to other points.

Death of Ex-Governor Pickens, of Georgia.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 27.—Ex-Governor Pickens, formerly Minister to St. Petersburg, died on Monday last, at his residence in Edgefield, S.C.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

House of Representatives.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

Mr. Bingham's substitute is as follows:—

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge or deny to any male citizen of the United States, of sound mind, and over twenty-one years of age, the equal exercise of the elective franchise at all elections in the State wherein he shall have actually resided for a period of one year next preceding such election, except such of said citizens as shall hereafter engage in rebellion or insurrection, or who may have been or shall hereafter be duly convicted of treason or other crime of the grade of felony at common law.

The substitute of Mr. Shellabarger is in nearly similar terms as that of Mr. Bingham, except that Mr. Shellabarger permits the disfranchisement of those who have engaged in rebellion, while Mr. Bingham's only permits the disfranchisement of those who may hereafter engage in rebellion.

The substitute of Mr. Ward, like that of Mr. Shellabarger's, applies to those who have been engaged in rebellion, and restricts the States from fixing the terms of residence required of voters at longer than one year.

The House then took up the business of the morning, the bill reported yesterday in relation to the operation of the Pension laws.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Slightly Damaged by Water.

Stock to be closed out immediately.

PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,

No. 321 CHESNUT Street,

1 22 6tsp PHILADELPHIA

LAST MONTH OF THE SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE THIS DAY MADE

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS

IN ORDER

TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK,

AS THEIR

LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and

Cheapest Muslin House

IN THE CITY.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all

Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES

MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of

PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARKWRIGHT,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER,
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

Good yard-wide Shirting 12½ cents.

Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.

2½ yards-wide Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents.

House Furnishing Linens

IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Thornley's Popular Corner.

We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. 1 9 1mrp

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.—The Spring Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, February 1. For terms, etc., apply to the Principal.

1 22 8t P. A. CREGAR, A. M.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M. CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. 1 26 1m*

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

Clarence H. Clark,	E. A. Rollins,
Jay Cooke,	Henry D. Cooke,
John W. Ellis,	Wm. E. Chandler,
W. G. Moorhead,	John D. Defrees,
George F. Tyler,	Edward Dodge,
J. Hinckley Clark,	H. C. Fahnestock.

OFFICERS.

Clarence H. Clark, Philadelphia, President.

Jay Cooke, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee,

Henry D. Cooke, Washington, Vice-President,

Emerson W. Peet, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary,

E. S. Turner, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.

Francis G. Smith, M. D., Medical Director,

J. Ewing Mears, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.

P. J. Horwitz, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.

D. W. Bliss, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Washington, D. C.

George Harding, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.

It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.

It offers low rates of premium.

It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.

It is definite and certain in its terms.

It is a home company in every locality.

Its policies are exempt from attachment.

There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.

Every policy is non-forfeitable.

Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.

Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.

No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [88 wsrp

It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 3

The Snow Storm.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,
Arrives the snow; and driving o'er the fields,
Seems nowhere to alight; the whited air
Hides hills and woods, the river, and the heaven,
And veils the farm-house at the garden's end.
The sled and traveller stopped, the courier's feet
Delayed, all friends shut out, the housemates sit
Around the radiant fire-place, enclosed
In a tumultuous privacy of storm.
Come see the north wind's masonry.
Out of an unseen quarry, evermore
Furnished with tile, the fierce artificer
Curves his white bastions with projected roof
Round every windward stake, or tree, or door;
Speeding, the myriad-handed, his wild work
So fanciful, so savage; nought cares he
For number or proportion. Mockingly
On coop or kennel he hangs Parian wreaths:
A swan-like form invests the hidden thorn;
Fills up the farmer's lane from wall to wall,
Maugre the farmer's sighs; and at the gate
A tapering turret overtops the work.
And when his hours are numbered, and the world
Is all his own, retiring as he were not,
Leaves, when the sun appears, astonished Art
To mimic in slow structures, stone by stone,
Built in an age, the mad wind's night-work,
The frolic architecture of the snow.

THE ENGLISH HOUSE-SPARROW.

Passer Domesticus.

BY D. G. ELLIOT.

In the olden time, the records of which are transmitted to us in the verse of inspired men, when, in the days of the minstrel king, the sparrow "sat alone upon the house-top," the sprightly creature which forms the subject of our present theme was, even as now, a well-known, familiar friend.

A cosmopolite he is also, and many are the lands which claim him as their own. To mighty Nineveh, with its miles of streets, or to Jerusalem, when in all its glory, he was no stranger, but amid their noisy thoroughfares and crowded marts securely dwelt, as busy with his own affairs as the most industrious of the higher orders around him.

No recluse is he, to shun man's presence and seek the solitude of the groves, or silent paths of shady woods, where, aided by his assiduous mate, he could build his commodious nest, disturbed only by the murmur of the brook, and there bring up his little family in peace; no, indeed—the streets of the crowded city, the noise and bustle of countless passers-by, the rumbling of vehicles, and all the cries and sounds which continually ascend from within the limits which encompass the abodes of men, are far more agreeable to him; and beneath the eaves of the stateliest edifice, upon the porch, or within the ivy, which, perchance, may cover the walls, his nest is placed and he makes himself at home.

Constant in his attachments, the English sparrow may be always found [illegible] in the particular location [illegible] he may have chosen to dwell. Others of the feathered race, which come to us when the trees are blossoming, and Nature is arraying herself in her bridal dress of spring, desert their accustomed haunts, and the spot endeared to them as the home of their chirping brood, for sunnier climes, as soon as the chilling breath of winter is felt.

Let the wind blow ever so fierce and keen, and the snow enwrap all the land, his cheery note will be heard in the blast, as, puffed into the semblance of a ball, he clings to his much-loved perch, happy even amid the storm.

I have called him a cosmopolite, and bear me witness if he does not deserve the appellation, when I recount the lands which consider him their own:—In Europe he is found in England, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Dalmatia; out of Europe, in Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Persia, and the mountains of the Himalaya; while it is more than probable that the species inhabiting the Peninsula and other portions of India, to which another name has been given, is only the same well-known bird.

To this long list of habitats must now be added that of the United States, of which, within the last few years, our friend has become a naturalized citizen, as our streets testify every day.

First landed in Jersey City, the little foreigners prospered and increased, soon attaining to the dignity of a small colony, which dwelt in peace in the minute thatched houses provided for them. The benefit of their presence was soon manifested by the diminution in number of the measuring-worm (*Eunomos subsignaria*), that great destroyer of our city foliage, which succumbed to the attacks of our new-found friends. Energetic, inquisitive, fearless, ay, impudent, the sparrows would pry into every crevice in the bark, or other hiding place, and draw out the concealed larvæ or reluctant worm, to be speedily devoured as a most dainty morsel; and so constant was their attention to these pests of all pedestrians, that they were soon exterminated in those portions of the city in which the birds abode.

They were soon transported to New York, and houses provided for them in Union and Madison Squares, where they rapidly increased, and where, since their arrival, we can perceive a diminution of the same pests which were accustomed to hang from the trees in repulsive clusters.

In England, this unfortunate bird is subject to all manner of persecutions; but in the New World let us hope he will be received as the benefactor he really is, and treated accordingly.

But the question is asked:—"Is not all the good which the sparrow does offset by the injury he effects in the destruction of grain, etc?" Doubtless, we must reply that he is not entirely guiltless, but let us not be over-hasty to condemn him, for he only takes the wages due for timely services well performed. Think, if you will, my friend, how active and important an assistant to the farmer he has been, when the ground was being prepared for the sower, and afterwards, when the living germ in the seed was struggling to pierce through its hardened envelope to appear in the tender blade. How many grubs and hurtful insects has not your feathered friend destroyed, and, through the incessant exertions which his instinct teaches him to make, rendered himself the most important helper of the tiller of the soil! "The insect which the farmer raises only to cast again into the earth," our little friend carries entirely away. Constantly occupied from morning until night in active search for the insects which, during a great portion of the year, constitute almost his only food, it is impossible to arrive at even an approximate estimate of the number he destroys or the service he renders to man. Besides investigating the bark and leaves of the trees, he will inspect the fences and walls of the houses, and woe to any spider which may be found lurking in the crevices, for it is speedily withdrawn and devoured.

Very little is required to keep the sparrows through the winter; a few handfuls of grain occasionally thrown near their abodes is all that is necessary; their own energy and ceaseless activity will provide them with other food to enable them to thrive.

If we take into consideration the benefit which the feathered race bestows upon man, by destroying the countless injurious insects and larvæ, surely the small tribute which they may take from the growing crops should not be grudged to them, for if a balance could be struck, man would find himself a heavy debtor.—*Hearth and Home.*

Ancient Armor.

The London *Athenæum* gives the following interesting description of a fine collection of ancient armor on exhibition at the South Kensington Museum, London:—

This collection comprises not only offensive and defensive European and oriental arms, but ivories, miniatures, Flemish pictures, enamels, carvings in iron and other metals, bronzes, and several historic relics of great interest, as the targets of Charles the Fifth and Francis the First, the baton of Alva, a suit of armor which is reputed to have belonged to Ferdinand, King of the Romans and successor of the first; also, the so-called portrait of Anne of Cleves, which is ascribed to Holbein, and said to have been that which induced King Henry to marry the easy-going princess. These relics are now disposed in chronological order in the lower part of the gallery which held the National Portrait Exhibitions. Within certain limits the military items illustrate in a series of mounted figures and in detached pieces the development of arms and armor in mediæval Europe. The extreme rarity of early specimens, to say nothing of the total absence of certain kinds, precluded a more remote beginning for this series than the reign of Henry the Fourth, c. 1445.

We shall confine our remarks in the first case to the armor and weapons, and primarily call the visitor's attention to some very interesting Greek, or rather Etruscan, armor which is placed in a table-case at the east end of the gallery, being helmets of bronze with and without the nasal pieces which appear on painted vases and the heads of statues of Pallas. On one of these the student may notice conventional indications in metal of the leather thongs which were used to attach portions of still older head-pieces to each other. These indications form a sort of ornament to the metal. In the same case are greaves of bronze of similar origin.

In a standing case near the last is, together with a British or Gaulish helmet, one of the most remarkable antiquities of the Romano-British period in these islands, the unique and much-studied (see "Archæologia," vol. xxiii.) *ysgwyd*, or large shield covering of gilt bronze which was found in the Witham, Lincolnshire. Its decorations are precisely, says Sir Samuel Meyrick, such as we should expect from a people imitating the modes of a superior race. It is supposed to pertain to Britain after the departure of the Romans: it was held, Chinese-fashion, at arm's length, and by means of a handle behind the boss in the centre; its surface is decorated with three bosses, of which that in the middle is inlaid with cornelians, connected by finely-wrought lines and mouldings.

Close to this article are Italian painted shields of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. On the wall behind are examples of true chain-mail hauberks, sleeves and jambs, also two-hand and single-hand swords of large sizes, rough maces, a ponderous tilting helm c. *temp.* Edward the Fourth, a large broad-bladed sword, such as hung sheathless at the saddles of combatants. Also a salade, c. 1475, another of Venetian origin and sixteenth century date, which has the form and nasal piece of the Etruscan helms [illegible] referred to. Such articles are not unfrequently seen in [illegible] of the time. Here, likewise, is the "heaulme" of [illegible] Richard Pembridge, 1375, from above his tomb in Hereford Cathedral, one of the most unwieldy garments that were ever made: also (No. 133), a globose breastplate of noteworthy character, with bold flutings, such as added materially to its power of resistance to blows, and were soon brought into common use, as further examples here amply show. This breastplate is beautifully etched and chased with patterns that are arranged in lines intermediate to the flutings. In front of these articles, filling the centre of the first of the series of bays into which, by means of lines of halberts and other staff weapons, the gallery is divided, stands the figure of a knight, c. 1445, *temp.* Henry the Sixth, the earliest complete suit in the collection, and among the oldest in existence. For earlier illustrations of armor than this we must refer to missal and other paintings, and, above all, to the effigies in hundreds of churches. These, taken with the Bayeux Tapestry and other authorities, evince the gradually increased use of pieces of plate-armor to overlay the almost invariably present undershirt and other garments of mail. Precious among these ancient records are the sepulchral incised slab at Ashington, Devon, and the brasses which, beginning with that of Sir John D'Aubernoun I, in Stoke D'Aubernoun Church, Surrey, 1272, show the grades of advancement from fragmentary to complete suits of steel plates, of which there are many fine specimens before us here. The brasses, better than the actual armor, show the addition of steel knee caps or *genouillieres*, elbow-pieces, or *coutères*, splints on the upper arms or *demi-brassarts*, splints on the legs or *greaves* or *jambs*, and, first of all, skull-caps or *basinets* for the heads of the soldiers of old. These additions were progressively enlarged, until they met upon the body and limbs of the wearer and clothed him wholly. With these defenses the weapons of attack were also changed; the short lance which the D'Aubernoun knight, I, carries, grew ultimately to the long and terrible arm with which so many of our picturesque notions are more or less incorrectly associated, the *Martels de fer* and sharp-pointed hammers which erst served to break up and penetrate the light and flexible mail developed to ponderous maces, and were used with effect upon encrusted men-at-arms. Those arrows of early date which mail coats barely resisted became the potent shafts of Crecy and Poictiers, and were driven by bows, such as the example in the tower represents, and of which so many tales are told. As we invent guns to break up the iron-clads of to-day and devise more strongly armored ships to keep out the shot and shell of those tremendous pieces, so our ancestors added weight and keenness to their trenchant weapons, and added weight to and doubled the steel clothing of their men. The D'Aubernoun knight, II, son and namesake of the first Sir John of that place, displays the expansion of plate upon mail in this metallic clothing. The Trumpington knight of Cambridge, the Septvans knight of Chartham, Kent, the De Bures knight of Norfolk, and others in succession, point to the same changes. As we have lost the earliest plate armor, although not so the antecedent and contemporary mail, we must look for its form to the monuments and pictures, and for its service to the weapons which were employed against its wearers. Bearing these facts in mind, the student has a key to much which is enigmatical here, and in the Museums of Vienna, Madrid, Brussels, Paris, Copenhagen, and the Tower. The intervals of plate armor were almost invariably shielded by gussets and fringes of mail, as in the entire suit before us.

Between this and the next figure stands a fine specimen of German armor, c. 1520-30, which reproduces the puffs and slashes of the cloth garments then in vogue. It is richly etched between the lines of puffs. Next is a suit of black armor, gilt and crossed with red upon the breast, as for a knight of St. John of Ravenna; on the wall behind it hangs a suit of Italian chased and ribbed armor, *c.* 1500, which is, however, unmilitary in its appearance according to our notions; worthy of attention from an artistic point of view. Then a strange-looking Burgundian morion, with a visor which is shaped like a grotesque mask, and has a beak-like nose and bold curled moustaches moulded in iron. Next is a very elegant Italian morion of the sixteenth century, with rich scrolls *repousse* upon its contour, and arising from an arabesque mask of fine design. Here also is a morion shaped like the head of a sea-monster, and from that circumstance doubtless of Venetian make. No. 99, in this bay, is a mounted figure, part of the horse armor of which does not assort with that of the man. This is a very interesting specimen, *c.* 1560. Then comes a black suit with gilt bands, engraved. Near is a lancer's demi-suit of Genoese origin, *repousse* in foliage of great spirit and beauty on its breast; parts of the face are "made up;" on the right shoulder and knee pieces are grotesque monsters' heads, with projecting snouts. Next stands a fine Italian plate armor, which is traditionally ascribed to Ferdinand, King of the Romans, and is certainly one of the most admirable here.

On the wall here hang bucklers with projecting rings of steel, the use of which was to catch the point of a sword and break the weapon, leaving the assailant open to the dagger or sword of his antagonist. Also daggers with the rings through which, in order to obtain a firmer grasp, the users thrust their thumbs, and exceptional weapons; among the last is an absurd "sword-breaker," a sort of comb of steel, designed with teeth to catch a weapon, and, by means of a strong wrench, snap it: c. Henry the Eighth. In a standing case are the targets of Charles the Fifth and Francis the First. Behind are some curious pistols and their appurtenances. Next is a tilting suit, made smooth and without ridges, upon which a *pointed* lance could take effect. Notice the large neck-shield or *grand garde*, added to the left shoulder of this figure, with its flying piece, which was designed to cover the visor and its openings. By way of eluding the effect of these smooth and large surfaces, tilting-poles were furnished with coronels or heads, with four or more rounded knobs, such as may be seen in the hands of the effigy in question and others its neighbors. The famous "Triumph of Maximilian" illustrates very completely and generally these *outre* devices. Here is a suit of splinted or laminated armor, which was devised to afford liberty of motion to the wearer. Also another suit, not in splints, richly gilded and engraved. Other figures, until we come to a rough effigy of a Commonwealth trooper, in a complete buff coat of modern leather, are rather curious and admirable on account of the cost, taste, and labor which have been lavished upon them than as armor proper.

Among the articles to which peculiar historical interest attaches are the decorated targets of Charles the Fifth, the signed work of H. Spacini, of Milan, engraved with concentric subjects of the Zodiac, classic themes, twelve acts of the Emperor, and, external to these, the same number of Scriptural illustrations, c. 1550. The target of Francis the First has been injured. Not inferior to these is the famous marshal's baton which Philip the Second gave to the Duke of Alva, a short, hollow staff of steel, designed to contain the muster-roll of the Spanish army, and engraved outside with numerals, arranged so as to show at will the number of soldiers who could be placed on any assumed space. Altogether this collection comprises about 1500 pieces, of which two-thirds are European arms and defenses, 219 are oriental; miscellaneous objects, 117; ivories, 128.

For these latter classes we must spare space. Prime in interest here are two miniatures of exquisite quality:—1. Is the famous portrait, which is ascribed to Holbein, of Anne of Cleves, but questionably on both points. It is more like Catharine of Arragon, as the catalogue now styles it, and cannot well be the picture of either lady. It is that with which Walpole fell in love when he saw it at "Mr. Barrett's, of Lee, Kent." This gem was at Manchester in 1857, and is here accompanied by (2) a miniature of Henry the Eighth, apparently by the same hand. Both are in ivory boxes; that of the former is carved like a full-blown rose. Here, also, are some ivory carvings, optychs, triptychs, and tablets; among them are beautiful illustrations of the Legend of St. Agnes, in eight tablets in high relief, and of "Syr Trystam de Leonnois;" also, an exquisitely-wrought devotional tablet, French, of the rarest beauty, representing the Coronation of the Virgin by an Angel; a diptych with four subjects of the Virgin's life, which are worthy of the most careful study, and a triptych of incidents in the life of Christ. In a case in the same chamber with these is a collection of ivory carvings, coffers, triptychs, diptychs, tablets of Gothic, Romanesque, and Rhenish-Byzantine origin, an arm-rest, a staff-head of ivory, apparently Romanesque in design, with very bold grotesques in foliage. Also, Indian carved boxes and staff-heads. In another case are Gothic and Romanesque enamels, articles *cuir bouili*, bronzes, a knocker of iron, Italian or French, seventeenth century, representing Samson with the ass's jawbone; pyxes and candlesticks; some splendid oriental arms, including three tall lances with richly chased staves of silver, swords, bucklers, daggers, one with a jade handle, and a considerable number of other article, of various origins and dates.

Proposed Tunnel Under Dover Straits.

The project of tunnelling a passage from England to France under Dover Straits is still talked of in England. The London *Daily News* of December 25 says of it:—

"The plan of tunnelling beneath the Straits is not altogether a new one. Probably the success with which the Mont Cenis tunnel has been worked through the solid backbone of the Alpine range has attracted new attention to a scheme which on the face of it seems far from being impracticable. It must be remembered, however, that the difficulties to be encountered in tunnelling beneath the Straits of Dover are of a totally different character from those which the French engineers have had to meet with in tunnelling through the Alps. The soil to be traversed in the former instance would probably be the 'second chalk formation,' which may be assumed to extend in an unbroken course from the place of its uprising in England to the place in which it makes its appearance in France. It need hardly be said that the difficulty of perforating this soil would be very much less than that of perforating the hard and complicated material which has been encountered by the French engineers. On the other hand, however, there are dangers and difficulties in tunnelling under the Straits which more than make up for the comparative ease with which the mere process of perforation could be pursued. It needs but a slight acquaintance with the history of the construction of the Thames Tunnel to enable one to recognize the fact that the workers in the suggested tunnel beneath the Straits would be exposed to enormous risks from the effect of the pressure of the sea upon the stratum through which they would have to work. Again and again the water burst into the Thames Tunnel, and drove the workmen out. Brunel himself nearly lost his life during one of these irruptions. Now, if this happened beneath the Thames, what might be looked for from the effects of the enormous pressure of the sea—to say nothing of the increased danger during heavy storms? and then the workmen in the Thames Tunnel had but a comparatively short distance to run, when they were threatened with an irruption of water. If such an event threatened workmen engaged nine or ten miles from either outlet of the suggested tunnel, escape would be hopeless. In a short time the whole length of the tunnel would be filled with the waters of the sea, and the labors of years would be rendered useless.

"We urge these considerations, however, not as deprecating the suggested attempt. Doubtless the dangers which we have pointed out may be surmounted by a judicious choice of the stratum to be worked through, and by cautious progress—defenses being continually prepared around every fresh portion tunnelled. The experience gained during the tunnelling of the Thames shows that much can be done in this way; and we also have every reason to believe that once a tunnel was constructed it would be as safe as the Thames Tunnel now is. There are difficulties in the way of ventilation, but such difficulties as these have to be dealt with (and have been most successfully dealt with in the construction of the Mont Cenis Tunnel). Three eminent engineers, Messrs. Hawkshaw, Brunlees, and Lowe, have pronounced the plan to be feasible; and the estimated cost—nine millions sterling—though large, is still reasonable when the value of the tunnel is considered.

"Certainly the idea is at once a bold and an attractive one. Nature's barriers are being, one after another, overcome. Now a mountain is tunnelled, then an isthmus is cut through, next the Falls of Niagara are spanned by a railway bridge. Hitherto, however, sea-straits have not been successfully attacked, except where—as in the case of the Menai Straits—they are of very moderate extent. When voyagers can pass to France without encountering the terrors of sea-sickness, a veritable triumph will have been achieved over nature.

—A Cincinnati paper says the Clerk of the Massachusetts House makes most of its Governors and Congressmen. The Boston *Post* thinks he should be discharged for poor workmanship.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam.Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116 150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART,	S. H. HORSTMANN,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,	A. J. DREXEL,
WM. A. PORTER,	JOSEPH PATTERSON,
F. A. DREXEL,	WM. C. HOUSTON,
WM. V. McKEAN,	S. J. SOLMS,
THOMAS W. EVANS,	HENRY E. ROOD.

NEW YORK.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON.
HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade,
CINCINNATI.
A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.
CHICAGO.
L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C Smith & Brothers, Bankers.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.
ST. LOUIS.
JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
HON. J. W PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.
BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
C F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS F KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 fmw3mr

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfr[illegible] Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Tho[illegible] Sparks,
George W Richards,	Will[illegible]S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis!

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 212

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3,30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, - - $400,000

Assets, - $2,677,372.13

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1869, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 5, 1842.

MORTGAGES.

On property valued at over $4,000,000, being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $38,354·17 in the neighboring counties $2,260,235·25

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's sales, under Mortgage Claims, viz.:—
Eight houses and lot, S. W. corner Chesnut and Seventeenth streets
A house and lot, north side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh street
Two houses and lots, east side Cope street, north of Sansom street
Six houses and lot, north side of Sennell's court, east of Beach street
A house and lot, Fitzwater street, east of Ninth street
87 lots of ground on Buckley street and Quervelle avenue, Bristol
A house and lot, west side Bread street, south of Race street
A house and lot, south side of Filbert street, west of Sixteenth street
A lot of ground, south side Lombard street, west of Twenty-third street
Total surveyed and valued at $115,324·43
Cost 54,369·32

LOANS.

Temporary Loans on Stocks as Collateral Security (valued at $1[illegible]3,723) $47,113·30

STOCKS.

$8 200 U. S. Bonds, 1881
$40,000 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds
$4,000 U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds, 1862
$32,700 Philada. City Loans, not taxable
$9,000 Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, May, 1861
$10 000 North Penn'a R. R. Bonds
$900 North Penn'a R. R. coupon scrip
500 shares Penn'a Railroad Co.
91 do Franklin Fire Insurance Company
200 do Bank of Kentucky
17 do Northern Bank of Ky
100 do Union Bank of Tenn
13 do Insurance Company of the State of Penn'a
200 do Southwark Railroad Co
24 do Union Canal Company.
16 do Continental Hotel Co
$329 Philadelphia City Warrants

Total Market Value	$203,680·13	
Cost		172,637 00
NOTES AND BILLS RECEIVABLE		3,199 25
REVENUE STAMPS		127·85
B. Hammett for real estate sold, not yet conveyed		20,700·00
William H. Armstrong		600·00
M. Thomas & Sons		300 00
Cash on hand	$20,673 57	
" in hands of Agents	5,418 35	
TOTAL CASH		26,091 92
		$2,585,373·89

REAL ESTATE.

Market Price	$115,324·43	
Cost, as above	54,369·32	
Advance in Value		$60,955·11

STOCKS.

Market Price	$203,680 13	
Cost, as above	172 637 00	
Advance in value		$31,043·13
Total		$2,677,372·13

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses Paid during the Year 1868 $113,540·03

By order of the Board.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.

Attest—
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary *pro tem.*

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. N. BANCKER,	ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT,	THOMAS SPARKS
GEO. W. RICHARDS,	WM S. GRANT,
ISAAC LEA,	ALFRED G. BAKER,
GEORGE FALES,	THOMAS S. ELLIS.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary *pro tem.*
1 18tuths6t

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 125

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 127

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING Agents,
No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila. 1 14 3m.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3,23

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc.
Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1[illegible]

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 18

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.
11[illegible]

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.
5 1[illegible]

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

13 00 & 17 REMOVED TO 13 00 & 17

BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.
MARSH & CO.'S
NEW MUSIC STORE,
NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA.
Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
JOHN MARSH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIRECT FROM EUROPE.
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD,
No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET,
IN THE MUSIC STORE.
128 tuths 2m

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1095 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 1 22t

STARS.

Above me the shining shell of stars
  Slowly slides o'er the hollow night,
And I watch the fiery head of Mars
  Wander across it with great calm flight.

No constellation fails in its place,
  The pole forgets not its changeless course,
They seal creation on the face
  With law unswerving, resistless force.

O stars, who are flaming ministers
  That through God's secrets go in and out!
O solemn skies, be my comforters
  When tossed by trouble and torn by doubt!

You, whom fixed order and no wild chance
  Visibly binds in eternal bands,
Forbid me the fear of all circumstance,
  For I also, O stars, I am in God's hands!

H. P. SPOFFORD, in *Harper's Magazine*.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "The Red Court Farm," by Mrs. Henry Wood. This is an elaboration of a story written by Mrs. Wood which appeared serially several years ago, and it is printed from advanced proof-sheets and issued here simultaneously with its publication in Europe. Mrs. Wood is certainly not a writer that can be compared with George Eliot, for instance, but she has the faculty of weaving an interesting plot, and her stories are such as appeal to the sympathies and tastes of a large majority of novel readers. "The Red Court Farm" will sustain her reputation as a fascinating novel-writer, and those who have wept over the woes of Lady Isabel in "East Lynne" will be likely to desire the perusal of this last work of Mrs. Wood.

—From Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street, we have received "A Good Fight," and other tales by Charles Reade. Published by Harper & Brothers. "A Good Fight" was originally published in *Once-a-Week* and *Harper's Weekly*, and it probably did more to advance Mr. Reade's reputation than all of his previous works put together. The story is artistic in its construction, and it is carefully written. The subject is one that seems to have interested the author deeply, for he subsequently elaborated this story into a bulky novel, entitled "The Cloister and the Hearth." Although the latter is more elaborate, the general reader will be likely to find its predecessor more animated, and in reality more interesting. We have always preferred "A Good Fight" to the bulky story that superseded it. "A Good Fight" has been out of print for a number of years, and those who read it when it was originally published will doubtless be glad to do so again. The work is handsomely gotten up by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and is illustrated with the designs by Mr. C. Keene which originally appeared in *Once-a-Week*. The short sketches entitled "Autobiography of a Thief" and "Jack of all Trades" are given in the volume before us.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers are issuing a new edition of Charles Reade's works, and Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. have now on their shelves "A Good Fight," "Foul Play," and "Hard Cash." Charles Reade is deservedly one of the most popular novelists of the day, and if he sometimes deals in the "sensation" element, he never degenerates into triviality, and always gives something that is worth reading.

The Old Literature of India.

The Government of India has taken a step which should ensure to it the gratitude of all enlightened Hindoos, and of all those in general interested in Sanskrit philology. It has resolved to allot annually a sum not less than £2400 to the purpose of purchasing and making known important Sanskrit MSS., to be preserved hereafter from loss in one of the public libraries of India, or in the home library of the India Office.

The circumstances connected with this liberal resolution deserve especial mention. The learned Radha Krishna, Chief Pandit to the late Lahore Durbar, had presented the Sanskrit Text Society with a catalogue of his splendid library of Sanskrit MSS., and was in consequence requested by this society to supply it, if possible, with other similar catalogues of the MS. libraries of learned natives, so that their existence and contents might be made known to the world at large. The learned Pandit not only readily promised to accede to the request of the society, but improved the opportunity by petitioning the Governor-General to use his power and influence to the same end. Sir John Lawrence submitted the letter of Pandit Radha Krishna to Mr. Whitley Stokes, the Secretary to the Legislative Council of India, and it was this accomplished scholar—celebrated not only as a Celtic philologer and editor of several standard works on Hindoo law, but as familiar also with many of the vernaculars of India—who expanded the wish of the Lahore Pandit into an elaborate scheme from which will date a new era of Sanskrit research in India. According to this scheme, now become law by the resolution of the Government of India, competent gentlemen will be sent on tours in India to explore the existence of old Sanskrit MSS. relating especially to the Vedas, the Hindoo law, Sanskrit grammar, lexicography, and philosophy, to purchase them, or if this be not possible, to have faithful copies taken of them, and to send originals or copies to the library to be designated by Government for their ultimate preservation. Of such MSS. complete lists will be compiled, and transmitted not only to the Government of India, but also to the India Office and to scholars in Europe, so as to elicit from them suggestions to be acted upon in the progress of this research. An annual grant of £300 to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in addition to that of £600 annually already received from Government by that learned body, will be moreover devoted to the publication of these Sanskrit works, and thus to extending the usefulness of the scheme beyonds the bounds of the fortunate libraries which will come into possession of these literary treasures. The gentlemen in India recommended by Mr. Stokes in his regard for the working of his plan, are the celebrated Sanskritist Baboo Rajendra Lal Mittra in Bengal, Mr. Burnell in Madras, a highly accomplished and distinguished member of the Madras civil service, and Dr. Bishter, Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College of Bombay. This scheme Mr. Stokes himself looks upon as the commencement of a great and important task. But it is one of those commencements which, when grasped by minds like Mr. Stokes', is sure of success; and we are confident that it will prove to be one of those wise measures, too, which will go far to win the hearts of all enlightened Hindoos, and strengthen their good feelings towards those who rule over their destinies.—*London Athenæum.*

—It is said that Rossini's widow has been offered 7,000,000 francs for the posthumous works of her husband.

Southern Feeling.

In an article in *Harper's Magazine*, entitled "Chivalrous and Semi-Chivalrous Southrons," Mr. J. W. De Forest writes as follows:—

The great majority of the Southerners, denying that they provoked the war, looking upon us not as the saviors of a common country, but as the subjugators of their sovereign States, regard us with detestation.

I speak of the "chivalrous Southrons," the gentry, the educated, the socially influential, the class which before the war governed the South, the class which may soon govern it again.

Imagine the wrath of a fine gentleman, once the representative of his country abroad, who finds himself driven to open a beer saloon. Imagine the indignation of a fine lady who must keep boarders; of another who must go out to service little less than menial; of another who must beg rations with low-downers and negroes. During the war I saw women of good families at the South who had no stockings; and here I beg leave to stop and ask the reader to conceive fully, if he can, the sense of degradation which must accompany such poverty; a degradation of dirt and nakedness and slatternly uncomeliness, be it observed; a degradation which seemed to place them beside the negro. Let us imagine the prosperous ladies of our civilization prevented only from wearing the latest fashions; what manliest man of us all would like to assume the responsibility of such a piece of tyranny?

Moreover, "Our Lady of Tears," the terrible *Mater Lachrymarum* of De Quincey's visions, fills the whole South with her outcries for the dead. It is not so much a wonder as a pity that the women are bitter, and teach bitterness to their children.

Of course there are lower and more ridiculous motives for this hate. Non-combatants, sure of at least bodily safety, are apt to be warlike, and to blow cheap trumpets of mock heroism. Furthermore, it is aristocratic to keep aloof from Yankees; and what women does not desire to have the tone of grand society?

When will this sectional aversion end? I can only offer the obvious reflection that it is desirable for both North and South, but especially for the weaker of the two, that it should end as quickly as possible. For the sake of the entire republic we should endeavor to make all our citizens feel that they are Americans, and nothing but Americans. If we do not accomplish that end, we shall not rival the greatness of the Romans. It was not patricianism which made Rome great, so much as the vast community and bonded strength of Roman citizenship. Let us remember in our legislation the law of solidarity; the fact that no section of a community can be injured without injuring the other sections; that the perfect prosperity of the whole depends upon the prosperity of all the parts.

This idea should be kept in view despite of provocations; this policy will in the end produce broad and sound national unity. As the Southerners find that the republic brings them prosperity they will little by little, and one by one, become as loyal as the people of other sections.

Whether chivalrous or semi-chivalrous, the Southerner has more individuality of character than the Northerner, and is one of the most interesting, or, at all events, one of the most amusing, personages on this continent, if not in the world. He has salient virtues, vices, and oddities; he has that rich, practical humor which is perfectly unconscious of being humoristic; he in the gravest manner decorates his life with ludicrous and romantic virtues; in short, he is a prize for the anecdotist and novelist. Dixie has thousands of high-toned gentlemen who suppose themselves to be patterns of solemn and staid propriety, but who would be fit to associate with the Caxtons and Doctor Riccabocca. In that land of romance you will find Uncle Toby and Squire Western and Sir Pitt Crawley and Colonel Newcome and Mr. Pickwick and Le Chourineur, all moving in the best society, and quite sure that they are Admirable Crichtons.

Audacity, vehemence, recklessness, passion, sentiment, prejudice, vanity, whimwhams, absurdities, culture, ignorance, courtliness, barbarism! The individual has plenty of elbow-room at the South; he kicks out of the traces with a freedom unknown to our steady-pulling society; he is a bull in Mrs. Grundy's china shop. Strangest of all, he believes that he is like the rest of the world, or, more accurately, that the rest of the world should be like him.

The chivalrous Southron has been too positively and authoritatively a political power to get fair treatment in literature. People have not described him; they have felt driven to declaim about him; they have preached for him or preached against him. Northern pens have not done justice to his virtues, nor Southern pens to his vices.

How shall we manage this eccentric creature? We have been ruled by him; we have fought him, beaten him, made him captive; now what treatment shall we allot him? My opinion is, that it would be good both for him and for us if we should perseveringly attempt to put up with his oddities and handle him as a pet. He resembles the ideal white bears described in the "Pearl of Orr's Island;" "there ain't no kinder creeter in the whole world if you'll only get the right side of him." It is true that he has wanted to eat us, which is exasperating; it is true that he still talks of eating us at some convenient season, which is ridiculous: but I believe that he suffered too much in our late struggle to seriously think of renewing it; I hold that his war-sports are mere election buncombe.

A little letting alone, a little conciliation, a little flattery even, would soothe him amazingly; and if united with good government would in the end be sure to reconstruct him as a quiet citizen and sound patriot. The Republican party, while firmly maintaining the integrity of the country and the great results of the war in the advancement of human freedom, ought to labor zealously for the prosperity of the South, treat tenderly its wounded pride, forget the angry past, be patient with the perturbed present, and so create a true, heartfelt, national unity.

A Ticket-of-Leave Man.

The biography of Thomas Smith, ticket-of-leave man, as given recently in the Marlborough police court, though brief, is more instructive than many volumes. In fourteen years Smith has been nine times convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment which added together make thirteen years and nearly four months. The record is as follows:—"Six weeks, 1854; eighteen months, 1855; three months, 1857; two months, 1858; four years, 1858; six months, 1862; another six months, 1862; three months, 1863; and six years' penal servitude, 1863." Mr. Tyrwhitt, the magistrate, observed, with much simplicity, that "he could not understand how such a man was at large at all." It is clear that if he had been kept in gaol for the whole fourteen years the difference to him would only have been some nine months' liberty enjoyed in scattered intervals of a few days at a time, and the difference to the public three quarters' extra maintenance minus the saving represented by the prevention of at least a score of robberies. He has now been committed for trial, with a dozen recent burglaries to his charge.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

London.

Its houses number more than 350,000, and its streets, if placed in line, would extend from Liverpool to New York, and are lighted at night by 360,000 gas lamps, consuming in every twenty-four hours about 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Of the water supply, 44,383,328 gallons are used per day. The travelling public sustain 5000 cabs and 1500 omnibuses, besides all the other sorts of vehicles which human needs can require or human wit invent. Its hungry population devour in the course of every year 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, 35,000 pigs, 10,000,000 head of game, 3,000,0000 salmon, and innumerable fish of other sorts, and consume 43,200,000 gallons of beer, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine. As a consequence, 2400 doctors find constant employment. London, finally, supports 852 churches, which are presided over by 930 divines of greater or less note.—*The Nation.*

—Charles Reade's theatre is to be built in the Brompton Road, in the southwest district of London. Christmas, 1869, is the date fixed for the completion of the enterprise.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6,
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9.
CITY OF PARIS or BROOKLYN, Saturday, Feb, 13
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$32
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT	Brocande	Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.........$140 | Second Cabin.........$85

TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First cabin.........$145 | Second cabin.........$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 2 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M.; 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M.; 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00, P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 1 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace, Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO FORTES, MIRRORS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior household furniture from families declining housekeeping.

PAPER HANGINGS.
On Friday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold, about 800 pieces of paper hangings.

FINE BRANDY AND WINES.
On Friday Morning.

At 12 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold:—
21 gallons Vineyard Proprietors' Cognac of 1858.
21 gallons Isabella Sherry.
17 gallons Port Wine.
9 cases of Claret. [1 27 2t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 9 23

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·55 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M., and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M., and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

FREE EXHIBITION OF SPLENDID PAINTINGS. CARD.

M. Knoedler's (successor to Goupil & Co.) collection of elegant paintings is now on exhibition in the East Gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts. [1 28

Admission free, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Jan. 28, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor, and library furniture, covered with plush, reps, and haircloth; oiled walnut chamber suits; French plate mirrors; superior rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, elegant walnut extension table, handsome wardrobes, bookcase and sideboard, china, and glassware, beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses; large assortment of office furniture; large fireproof safe, made by Farrel & Herring; gas-consuming and cooking stoves, counter and shelving, plate glass showcase, six marble-top tables, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc. 1 26 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 409 S. Eighth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 409 S. Eighth street, by catalogue, the entire superior furniture, including handsome walnut and brocatelle parlor furniture, large centre table, elegant walnut chamber suit, large wardrobe, very fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, handsomely framed; handsome medallion velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; glassware, kitchen utensils, etc.

The cabinet furniture was made to order by Allen.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 1 21 6t

Sale No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street.

ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE, HANDSOME MIRRORS, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO, VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS, RICH BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE GLASSWARE AND CHINA, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

February 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street, above Master street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including very elegant walnut and maroon plush drawing-room suit, centre table, handsome walnut chamber furniture, 2 handsome walnut sideboards, superior library furniture, bookcase, elegant rosewood piano by Kamm; very fine French plate mirrors, handsomely framed; French mantel clocks, Rogers' Group, fire-proof silver chest, hair mattresses, richly cut glassware, fine white French china, plated ware, rich Brussels carpets, cottage suit, kitchen utensils, etc.

ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS.

Also, several fine subjects by William Shayer, Verboeckhoven, Bonfield, Dyke, and others; fine engravings, etc.

The cabinet furniture was made to order and is in elegant condition.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 1 21 10t

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.

Immediately previous to the sale of the furniture, at 10 o'clock, the HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, Double Three-story Back Buildings, side yard, lot of ground, 23½ feet front, by 100 feet deep, No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street, above Master street. The house is in elegant condition; has all the modern conveniences and improvements, underground drainage, etc. 1 22 9t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

FIRST LARGE SPRING SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including—

men's, boys', and youths' calf, kip, and buff leather boots; fine grain long dress boots; Congress boots and balmorals; kip, buff, and polish grain brogans; women's, misses', and children's goat, morocco, kid, and enamelled balmorals; Congress gaiters; lace boots; lasting gaiters; ankle ties; travelling bags; metallic overshoes, etc. 1 27 5t

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF FANCY CASSIMERES.

On Wednesday,

Feb. 3, will be peremptorily sold, on four months' credit, commencing at 10 o'clock, by order of George Bullock and Rebecca Ann P. Hunter, administrators of P. M. Hunter, deceased, late surviving partner of P. M. Hunter & Co.,

ONE TO TWO THOUSAND PIECES OF PERKIOMEN AND STAFFORD MILL CASSIMERES, being balance of stock from mills. The goods are all fresh and very desirable styles. 1 23 9t

LARGE SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF DOMESTIC GOODS IN ENTIRE PACKAGES.

On Wednesday Morning,

Feb. 3 commencing at 10 o'clock—

500 entire packages cotton and woollen domestic goods.

SHIRTING AND SHEETINGS.

— cases heavy bleached and brown muslins in all widths and qualities.

ALSO,

— cases 5-4 fine pillow-case muslins.
— cases white, scarlet, and grey all-wool flannels.
— cases spring styles full madder prints.
— cases extra heavy pure napkins.
— cases heavy wire-twist checks.
— cases fine wide twilled stripes.
— cases herring-bone tickings.
— cases wide and heavy cottonades.
— cases fine twilled fancy plaids.
— cases superior quality of tailors' silesias
— cases heavy brown and blue denims.
— cases all-wool fancy shirtings.
— cases brown and bleached diapers.
— cases heavy canton flannels.
— cases plaid Manchester ginghams.
— cases Russia and American crash.
— cases black and white and high-colored balmorals.
— cases fine quality toilet quilts.

BLANKETS.

50 bales brown and grey blankets.

MILITARY CLOTHING.

50 cases infantry overcoats, perfect.
50 cases grey-mixed army shirts.

WOOLLENS, ETC.

— cases 6-4 black Union cloths.
— cases 6-4 light fancy cassimeres.
— cases 4-4 double and twist cassimeres.
— cases 4-4 heavy brown doeskins.
— cases 4-4 brown Oxford and gold-mixed jeans.
— cases 4-4 Trenton and Abbyville cassimeres.
— cases 4-4 Washington twilled mixtures.
— cases 4-4 heavy-mixed satinets.
— cases 4-4 cable cords.

N. B.—Goods will be open for examination with catalogues on the day previous to sale. 1 27 6t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Jan. 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 900 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city made wear. 1 25 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

NEW YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE, AND NORTH STREETS, NEW YORK, TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co. will lease at auction,

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869,

At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 BROADWAY,

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED,
A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL,
THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS
COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK
BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH,
DUANE, AND WORTH STREETS,
WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE
ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.

This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of twenty-one years, with the usual covenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable to the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the city is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the "Sailors' Snug Harbor," amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this city, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law

EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S. SHULTZ,
JAMES M. BROWN.

Descriptive lists sent by mail if desired. [1 27 17t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE THEATRES.

Receipts for 1868, as Compared with Previous Years.

Below we give the receipts of the leading places of amusement in the city for the year 1868, as compared with previous years, together with the amount of tax paid the United States, being 2 per cent. on the gross receipts.

Academy of Music.

It is impossible to give the full report of this establishment, but it is correct as far as it goes, and nearly complete:—

1868.	*Receipts.*	*Taxes.*	*By whom paid.*
Jan.	$15,482	$309·64	L. Grover's Opera.
Feb.	12,199	243·98	Bateman's Opera Bouffe.
"	5,656	113·12	Parepa Rosa Opera.
"	4,916	98·32	Max Strakosch.
Mar.	4,014	80·28	Harrison Troupe.
"	3,400	68·00	Janauschek Troupe.
April.	11,500	230·00	Richings English Opera.
May	1,026	20·52	" "
"	8,266	165·32	Bateman's Opera Bouffe.
"	3,596	71·92	Ristori.
June	606	12·12	J. T. Donnelly's Benefit.
"	1,317	26·34	Richings English Opera.
Nov.	12,358	247·16	Bateman's Opera Bouffe.
"	12,707	254·14	Italian and Ger. Opera.
Dec.	1,314	26·28	Ole Bull.
"	2,507	50·14	Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

Arch Street Theatre.

Months.	1868.		1867.	
	Receipts	*Taxes.*	*Receipts*	*Taxes.*
January	$15,044	$300·88	$12,459	$249·18
February	19,100	382·00	13,388	267·76
March	14,850	297·00	15,005	300·10
April	8,306	166·12	12,481	249·68
May	8,347	166·94	11,005	220·10
June & July	6,734	134·68	6,528	130·56
August	closed	....	closed	....
September	11,889	237·78	6,693	133·86
October	26,108	522·16	9,411	188·82
November	15,322	306·44	14,825	296·50
December	16,495	329·90	12,249	244·98
Total	$142,195	$2,843·90	$113,077	$2,261·54

The gross receipts during the year 1866 amounted to $113,323, and during 1865 to $158,867.

Walnut Street Theatre.

Months.	1868.		1867.	
	Receipts	*Taxes.*	*Receipts*	*Taxes.*
January	$17,800	$356·18	$14,248	$284·96
February	14,837	296·74	14,710	294·20
March	10,857	217·14	15,698	313·96
April	21,673	433·46	10,749	214·98
May	11,638	232·76	9,689	193·78
June	14,022	280·44	12,315	246·30
July	closed	....	closed	....
August	10,378	207·56	14,862	297·26
September	16,110	322·20	13,892	277·84
October	13,716	274·32	8,045	160·90
November	17,893	357·86	24,489	489·78
December	13,516	270·32	16,093	321·86
Total	$162,249	$3,244·98	$154,790	$3,095·80

The gross receipts during the year 1866 amounted to $173,530; and during 1865 to $91,800.

Chesnut Street Theatre.

Months.	1868.		1867.	
	Receipts	*Taxes.*	*Receipts*	*Taxes.*
January	$8,822	$176·44	$16,869	$337·38
February	7,840	156·92	16,560	331·20
March	4,384	87·68	12,132	242·64
April	15,872	317·44	13,535	270·70
May	16,054	321·08	10,283	205·66
June & July	6,046	120·92	11,060	221·20
August	9,031	180·62	closed	....
September	11,923	239·86	5,592	111·84
October	5,836	116·72	12,047	240·94
November	8,036	160·72	11,284	225·68
December	7,514	150·28	9,822	196·44
Total	$101,434	$2,028·68	$119,194	$2,383·88

The gross receipts during 1866 amounted to $122,775, and during 1865 to $166,103.

American Theatre.

Months.	1868.		1867.	
	Receipts	*Taxes.*	*Receipts*	*Taxes.*
January	$3,800	$76·00	$13,000	$26·00
February	4,000	80·00	2,231	44·62
March	4,077	81·54	3,986	79·72
April	6,129	122·58	2,640	52·80
May	7,887	157·74	Being	rebuilt.
June	6,243	124·86	"	"
July	6,000	120·00	"	"
August	5,400	108·00	"	"
September	6,000	120·00	2,925	58·50
October	6,000	120·00	2,281	45·62
November	9,764	195·28	3,143	62·86
December	12,500	220·00	4,060	81·20
Total	$78,800	$1,476·00	$22,966	$459·32

Four Years' Receipts.

The gross receipts of the three principal theatres for the four years from 1865 to 1868 were as follows:—

	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Arch	$142,195	$113,077	$113,323	$158,867
Walnut	162,249	154,790	173,530	91,890
Chesnut	101,434	119,194	122,775	166,103
Total	$405,878	$387,061	$409,628	$416,860

Amusements in New York and Brooklyn

By way of contrast with the amount contributed by the playgoers of this city to the support of public amusements, we append the gross receipts of each place of amusement in New York city and Brooklyn during the year 1868, as follows:—

NEW YORK CITY.		New York Theatre	$93,480
Niblo's Garden	$359,879	Tony Pastor's Opera House	88,331
Olympic Theatre	349,921	San Francisco Minstrels	83,635
New York Circus	311,027	Bryant's Minstrels	59,046
Wallack's Theatre	263,319	Academy of Music	19,743
Broadway Theatre	171,256	Butler's American Theatre	8,895
French Theatre	165,849	BROOKLYN.	
Wood's Museum	160,497	Park Theatre	82,173
Pike's Opera House	108,599	Academy of Music	67,761
Old Bowery Theatre	107,268	Hooley's Minstrels	46,127
Theatre Comique	104,729	Athenæum	9,137
Kelly & Leon's Minstrels	101,498		

The Incendiary Fires.—The following are additional facts concerning the incendiary fires shortly before 12 o'clock last night. The first fire was at the board yard of Stokes & Williams, Twenty-first and Race streets. A lot of shavings and shingles had been piled up against some lumber and then set on fire. The flames were discovered by Officer Land and Christopher Gerke, who extinguished them before any great damage had been done. The destruction of the three-story building at Twenty first and Cuthbert streets has involved a loss of some eight thousand dollars. This structure was also set on fire. It was occupied by Mr. Hopkins, cooper; James Armitage, painter; Harris & Co., carpenters; and Mr. Bunting, stair-builder. About the same time two one-story frame buildings, occupied by Emley & Co. and Lear, Coombs & Schreiner, were discovered on fire. These structures were burned out. While this fire was in progress some one entered the stable in the lumber yard of Stokes & Williams and made a second fire, but this was extinguished before any great damage had been accomplished. The police this morning were directed to make every exertion for the arrest of the incendiaries.

The Reopening of the Mammoth Skating Rink.—This splendid Rink reopened last evening. A large concourse was present and the affair was a great and brilliant success. The Meagher Brothers exhibited their wonderful powers on the occasion, and the skating public, who were out in full force, seemed fairly to revel in the skatorial delights afforded by the splendid field of ice. The Rink will be open daily hereafter from 2 to 5, and from 7½ to 10½ P. M., and the Meagher Brothers will skate every evening. These gentlemen are perfect wonders in their way, and the grace and ease with which they execute their most difficult movements are almost as surprising as are the feats themselves. Quite a number of distinguished New York and Philadelphia amateur skaters were present last evening, and it was conceded on all sides that the Mammoth Rink is destined to be an immense success.

Reportorial Ink Spatters.—There are already two velocipede schools in the city. How many matriculates are entered in either is more than we can say. To an elderly gentleman with an avoirdupois of 250 pounds, the exercise must be hard on the "crupper bone." As the machine has no springs, it must depend largely upon its celerity of movement for the securing of anything like ease. We tried a seat upon one this morning, and were more reminded of Orpheus C. Kerr's description of his Gothic steed Pegasus than of anything we have straddled since the days when we see-sawed over a country stile. At the present "high prices of horse feed," velocipedes may yet come into use upon suburban roads. As a means of locomotion upon cobble-stones they could only be desirable to confirmed dyspeptics.

—The construction of the public drinking fountains is a mistake. The basins should have been larger and the flow more copious. A thirsty horse exhausts one at a draught, while the rest of the string are obliged to wait, like citizens in a barber shop, until the reservoir fills up. Meanly enough the cups are invariably wrenched off the night after the previously missing ones have been replaced. But that the fountains themselves are indestructible, they would not remain unbroken for a week.

—The present open weather, that has deteriorated the quality of salt water oysters, has been a decided advantage to the fish markets. We never observed a piscatorial display at this season of the year so fine as the offerings of our markets this morning. Smelt are in high perfection, flounders come up from Atlantic City that were live and kicking the night before, the white fish from the lakes have reached us this season in excellent condition, while the king of our river fish, the pike, was never in greater perfection than in the markets to-day.

—We saw a piece of cordage yesterday made for the execution of the negro Williams. We saw its strength tested by the reluctant Sheriff in person. Williams was reprieved. Hester Vaughan was sentenced to death, and again the rope was laid aside. Gerald Eaton was found guilty of murder, and then came George S. Twitchell, Jr. Whose life will be quenched by that constricting cordage, who can tell?

—According to the marriage notices in the papers, our clergymen must be doing an extensive business in the line of connubialising. This shows the courage of the era. A salesman on a thousand a year, with the courage not only to pay a young woman's board bill, but to keep her also in "benos" and chignons, evinces a degree of heroism that would have reflected credit upon the first Napoleon. With flour at $13 a barrel and tenderloin steaks at 35 cents a pound, such courage hovers on the outskirts of heroism.

—Mayor Fox is taking matters very imperturbably. Some people try to talk to four men at once; Mayor Fox never listens to more than one at a time. The consequence is that the convexity of his lower chin will probably retain its present proportions to the last day of his term of service.

—Butter brought 65 cents this morning in the retail markets, a price that seems literally preposterous. With the existing prices of produce there oughtn't to be a mortgage on any farm in the country.

—The first offerings of the radish beds down in the Neck showed themselves in the markets this morning. They are lush in succulence

Extent of our Culverts.—Though the city is underlaid by an immense amount of culverting, people are clamoring in all directions for increased facilities for drainage. In 1859 the length of culverting done in the city was 4½ miles; in 1860 the aggregate length of work completed footed up 5 15-100ths of a mile. The amount of grumbling at this time on the part of property owners was immense. They wanted culverts, but at the expense of the municipality instead of their own. Importunity in this direction was pointed and persistent, and a pressure was brought to bear upon Councils. It brought about a repeal of the culvert ordinance, and gave a furlough to the whole army of laborers and shovels.

In 1862 all the culverting added together that was done in the city aggregated a scant 1¼ mile. In 1863 it made just ¾ of a mile. In 1864, when no culverts were built save such as rigid necessity prompted, the length of culverting was just two miles. In 1865 there were built 2½ miles of culverts. By this time folks perceived their mistake in the inhibition of further culverting by assessment upon the parties benefited. The cost of labor and material was now fully double what it was before. The City Treasury couldn't stand the pressure, and property owners began to see "through a glass darkly" that their penuriousness and economy had been extremely ill-timed. The very same people who had "squealed" at the levying of assessments upon property owners to be benefited by the action, now thronged the lobbies of Council chambers, button-holing the members with urgent pleas to bring about a restoration of the ordinance that they had before caused to be repealed. This was done. The subsequent work by the department was that of culverts. There were laid in 1866, 2½ miles; in 1867, 6½ miles; and in 1868, 6 3-16 miles, the cost of assessment increased and assisted by appropriation of 60 cents per foot by ordinance to be paid by the city.

The Recorder's Office.—Police business with the Recorder, as it is everywhere else, possesses all the dulness of a sidewalk auction on a rainy day. About the only occupation the Recorder's detectives find just now is playing checkers and parting their "back hair." Mr. Franklin this morning accomplished an achievement in that line that would have carried envy to the bosom of a Parisian coiffeur. The brothers Smith were engaged in trading neckties, while the Recorder was occupied in reading the fourth chapter of Solomon's song and cross-examining a bootblack on the Heidelberg catechism. The Recorder's office is full of sunshine, gentlemanliness, and good humor. The only trouble is that his items, like himself, are civil, and not criminal. Two-thirds of all the thieves are walking around with empty pockets. The only thief who has any money worth naming is one who made a recent haul of $6000 at a faro bank. In this statement there is not a whit of exaggeration, but how long the money will last him remains to be seen. The town, however, is full of counterfeit money. Since the Government abolished this branch of its detective department the effusion of spurious paper has been dangerously incessant.

Nuptial.—Mayor Fox yesterday morning united in marriage another couple. Since his inauguration he has licensed, according to act of Assembly, to go to housekeeping together, eleven gentlemen and eleven representatives of Grandmother Eve. In every case the parties came from the country around us. Of the previous couple welded together by his Honor, the groom was a groom employed by a circus company, while the bride was a lady enamored of satin beaver and spangles, who had come all the way from Atlanta, Georgia, to unite her fortunes with the knight errant of the sawdust and the circle. Mayor Fox is especially pointed in his inquiries to candidates for matrimonial felicity. Unless they possess a decided and pronounced facility for lying, people getting up runaway matches may save time by going elsewhere to obtain certificates of marriage than to his Honor Mayor Fox.

Stole a Horse and Carriage.—Officer Corry arrested James Lynch, at Twenty-fifth and Pine streets, yesterday, for the larceny of a horse and wagon, the property of Mr. Thomas E. Cahill. The team had been left in front of Mr. Cahill's office, Fifth and Walnut streets, when Lynch jumped in and drove off. He was intoxicated at the time. Officer Corry recognized the property as that of Mr. Cahill, and, seeing a strange man in the vehicle, concluded that an investigation should be made. He consequently hailed Lynch and took him into custody. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Kerr and was committed.

Suspicious.—Yesterday Officer Nester observed an individual at Sixth and Ellwood streets with a bag over his shoulder, and acting very suspiciously. As the officer advanced the man dropped his bundle and ran. He was pursued and captured, and the bag, which contained a set of harness, recovered. The prisoner gave the name of Michael Bryan. He had a hearing before Alderman Neill and was held to bail to answer. He had offered to sell the property at different places for $10.

Applicants for Police Honors.—Mayor Fox was this morning besieged by residents of the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards applying for positions on the police force. As usual, the office-seekers were granted a hearing by his Honor. The applicants were formed into line in the main hall by one of the Reserves, and moved gradually into the Mayor's presence.

Breach of the Peace.—Johnson Kelly was arrested yesterday at Eleventh and Locust streets for a breach of the peace, and will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon. The prisoner has only recently obtained his freedom from Moyamensing, where he has served a term of imprisonment.

Frightened Off.—Last night an attempt was made to enter the house of Mr. James P. Campbell, No. 759 S. Ninth street. The thieves were frightened off.

Stole a Bag of Coffee.—Two colored men named George Smith and John Thomas were arrested yesterday for the larceny of a bag of coffee from the store of McBride & Co., Front and Gothic streets. They had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter and were sent below to answer.

Trifling Fire.—About 8 o'clock last evening Officer Robinson noticed smoke coming from a house at Twenty-third and Montrose streets. He entered and found the place on fire, and extinguished the flames without the assistance of any fire companies.

Attempted Robbery.—Last night another attempt was made to enter the clothing store of Solomon Simons, in South street, above Eighth. Three colored men were noticed trying to get into the place, but were frightened off by a woman.

Corner-Lounging.—Mayor Fox is determined to put an end to corner-lounging. He has issued strict orders to the police, and thus far quite a number of arrests have been made. On Monday and Tuesday twenty-three persons were taken into custody upon this charge.

Stable Robbed.—Shortly before 10 o'clock last night Campbell & Pollock's stable, at Twenty-first and Washington avenue, was entered and robbed of three buffalo robes, blankets, etc.

Killed.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at No. 1430 Columbia avenue, upon the body of Frederick Mackley, aged 81 years, who fell from a third-story window and was killed.

Cruelty.—Jacob Fogel was arrested at Ninth and Chesnut streets yesterday afternoon for cruelty to a horse which he was driving. The accused was taken before Alderman Beitler and fined.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Winter Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The trial of James Hagan for the murder of Frederick Winter on the 13th of October, resulted last evening in a verdict of not guilty.

The Nichols Murder.

This morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. Martin Carroll, charged with the murder of Thomas Nichols on the 25th of October last, was taken up. It being a case in which the elements of murder in the first degree might be found, bail was primarily refused to the defendant, and therefore he has been in prison since his arrest.

A jury was obtained from the regular panel and sworn, though many of the gentlemen examined were disqualified because of conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and some few because of preconceived opinions in the case. The allegations on the part of the Commonwealth go to make the following state of facts. The deceased was a laboring man employed on Delaware avenue, and resided with his family in a tenement house at Front and Spruce streets.

On Sunday, October 25th, last, having been out all night at work, he went to his house early in the morning and met the prisoner and a woman standing in the doorway. He passed on to his room, and soon afterwards a woman named Bridget Gready went down stairs, created a disturbance with the prisoner, and then proceeded to the room of the deceased. The prisoner went into a room occupied by one Dempsey, and there arming himself with an axe, followed this woman into Nichols' room and renewed the quarrel with her. Nichols, lying on his bed, complained of this disturbance in his room and in the presence of his family, and ordered Carroll to leave, but the latter becoming excited raised the axe and dealt Nichols a blow upon the head with it, from which he died in a few days. Without anticipating the defense, the District Attorney said that if these facts were proven the jury would readily see that there was no provocation for the murder, and then proceeded to the examination of their witnesses.

Henry C. Terry, John J. Hargadon, and Edward McCabe, Esqs., represent the prisoner.

District Court No. 1—Judge Stroud.—James Raley vs. The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. An action of trover and conversion to recover for the alleged unlawful detention of certain bonds given as collateral security for the payment of a promissory note, which, it was complained, the defendants refused to give up when the debt was paid. The defense alleged that the bonds were not in the plaintiff's name, and therefore they refused to restore them to him without the judgment of the law. Verdict for plaintiff, six cents.

Conklin & Levis vs. Charles Parker. An action to recover on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiffs, $1115·25.

There will be no more jury trials until Monday next.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—William Keller vs. Robert Auger. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. The plaintiff complained that he went to the defendant's shop, in South street, and selected a brass kettle, which the boy in attendance told him was worth $2 50, and he paid the price and took it off. He had not gone far when the defendant ran up to him and accused him of having stolen it; he denied it, of course; but the defendant forced him to trial, which resulted in acquittal. The defense alleged that the price of the article was really $8, and when he so told the plaintiff the latter became angry, and said he would go before a magistrate and settle the matter. They went to an alderman, who decided that this was a proper case for a jury. The defendant took no part in the prosecution, except what was suggested by the alderman, for which there was probable cause. Continued until to-morrow.

Alfred Jones vs. Charles Huntzinger and wife. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $801 50.

Anna H. Duffield vs. Edward Mullieneaux. An action to recover for the use and occupation of premises in Sixth street above Dickinson, the plaintiff alleging that she bought the property at sheriff's sale, and after the deed was handed to her she gave the defendant, the occupant, three months' notice to quit. This suit is for the use and occupation during that time. Verdict for the plaintiff, $148 50. David Webster for plaintiff, John O'Byrne for defendant.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—King & Baird vs. Evelina Fricke et al. An action to recover for advertising in an almanac, which the defense alleged was done without their order. Verdict for the defendants.

Constantine Downey and wife vs. Bridget McGrath. An action to recover damages for ejectment from premises under an alleged illegal notice to quit. The defense contended that the notice was legal. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—Bail cases engaged the Court to-day.

A SPOILED SENSATION.

How Banks was to Succeed Gen. Grant.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent writes:—It has recently been stated, with a great show of authority as well as novelty, that during the Vicksburg campaign General Banks was peremptorily ordered by the Government to relieve General Grant of command. Mr. Stanton has denied this flatly. The only foundation for the story consists in the fact that Banks was constantly and repeatedly ordered to co-operate with General Grant, and that if the forces of the two Generals had come into contact, as General Banks was the senior he must have assumed command. All this was known to General Grant at the time, and is fully set forth in General Badeau's Military History. On page 151, General Badeau says:—

> "It is necessary to a correct understanding of all these operations and due to General Halleck, to keep constantly in mind that Major-General Banks had been sent to New Orleans by sea, with an army of 40 000 men and ordered to co-operate in the opening of the Mississippi River, and especially in the capture of Vicksburg. He was to be supported by Admiral Farragut's fleet, already so renowned, and for months his arrival was constantly expected by Grant."

Then again, on page 186, he writes as follows:—

> "His (Grant's) design now was to move his army to some point below Vicksburg, where he might be able to supply himself by the roads and bayous in Louisiana, and thence send a corps to co-operate with Banks in the reduction of Port Hudson. After that place should have fallen, Banks, with his whole army, and the corps from Grant, was to march up and unite in the campaign against Vicksburg. Banks was the senior of Grant, and upon a junction of their forces must have assumed command."

This is absolutely all there is in the matter. The Government and Grant were both anxious for the co-operation of General Banks, and both urged it again and again on that officer.

—Preparations for building cotton factories are being made in seventeen Mississippi towns.

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives—Bunn Sworn in—The Work of the Democratic Repeaters.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Harrisburg, Jan. 27.—In the Senate the following bills were read in place:—

By Mr. Randall, one providing that after April 1 the tax per ton on anthracite coal purchased or mined by railroad, canal, or transportation companies doing business in this State, authorized by the ninth section of the act of May 1, 1868, entitled an act, etc., to revise and consolidate the several laws taxing corporations, hawkers, and brokers, shall be fifteen cents instead of four cents.

By Mr. Davis, one creating an additional law judgeship for the Second Judicial district.

By Mr. Coleman, one incorporating the Publication Board of the Reformed Church in the United States.

By Mr. Osterhout, one allowing the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company to issue a preferred stock to enable them to finish and equip their road.

By Mr. Connell, one to enable the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company to hold additional real estate between the Delaware river and Water street and Walnut and Spruce streets, in Philadelphia, not exceeding one hundred feet along Delaware avenue, and not further west than Water street.

Also, one vacating a part of Green lane, in the old borough of Manayunk.

Also, one to authorize the Managers of the House of Refuge to compensate their Treasurer and Secretary.

By Mr. Nagle, one repealing the proviso to the third section of the act of April 20, 1863, incorporating the Beneficial Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia.

By Mr. Burnett, one providing for the enrolment of the militia organization of a State Guard, etc. This is the New York State militia bill.

By Mr. Henszey, a Registry law, applicable only to Philadelphia.

By Mr. Searight, one for the protection of persons who are charged with being insane or *non compos mentis*. No person is to be received in an asylum until a certificate of lunacy has been obtained under the act of June 13, 1836.

By Mr. Wallace, a joint resolution, protesting in the name of the State, and people thereof, against the passage by Congress of any laws incorporating railways within the State, as such acts are contrary to the Constitution of the United States and of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. White, a resolution, which was passed, requiring the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to examine into the manner of conducting business in the public departments of the State, and to see if the expenses of such departments can be reduced.

By Mr. Errett, one, which was passed, requesting the Attorney-General to give his opinion as to whether the act of February 23, 1866, repealing the taxes on real estate is constitutional, so far as it has been construed to repeal the tax of half a mill on the dollar imposed by act of May 16, 1861, and if unconstitutional, what steps should be taken.

House of Representatives.

The committee to try the contested election case of Wm. N. Bunn, Republican, vs. David Witham, Democrat, made a report giving the seat to Mr. Bunn, who was sworn into office. The committee say that five witnesses testified that they were part of a gang of ten men who went from poll to poll in the legislative district. They received their tickets from a man at each poll, who was recognized by a string in his buttonhole and a Democratic badge; they voted the tickets without opening them, and by changing their hats or coats, managed to cast at least one hundred and thirty-five fraudulent votes. These five witnesses were supported, by five others, who had watched them. None of the names of witnesses are mentioned by the committee in their report. There was no evidence tending to implicate Mr. Witham, the sitting member, and on motion of Mr. Davis (Republican) the salary of a member for the session was given him.

The following bills were considered:—

An act divorcing H. Seller from his wife, cause money troubles, was passed, and sent to the Senate. The wife deserted the husband after fifteen years of married life.

An act divorcing Ellicott Hurlburt from Olivia his wife was considered. Hurlburt married a widow with five children, and lived with her but for two months. The wife alleges that while there her husband was not particularly unkind to her; he treated her children badly; wished them to have different food from that of himself and the wife, and asked that one of them should be unkindly treated because it was deaf. The question before the Legislature seemed to be whether the court had jurisdiction, and whether the cause assigned was sufficient for a divorce.

It was stated by a member that the widow was wealthy and had been married for her money. It also appeared that the man had been divorced from his first wife.

FROM CHICAGO.

Destructive Fire.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Last night a fire occurred at No. 51 South State street, occupied by Childs Brothers, commission merchants, and the third and fourth floors by A. Phillips and A. Daw & Co. The total loss is nearly $50,000.

Uniform Railroad Charges.

In the Legislature yesterday a bill was introduced to compel the railroads in this State to charge uniform rates for the transportation of freight in proportion to the distance carried. Any railroad charging more than the *pro rata* proportion shall pay the owner of the freight five times the amount wrongfully collected.

Auction Sales of Coal in New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Jan 27.—The regular monthly auction sale of Scranton coal took place here this morning. The following prices were realized:—Steamer, $4·50a4·82½; lump, $4·16a4·37½; broken, $4·75a4·81¼; egg, $4·55a4 70; stove, $6 25a6·32½; chestnut, $4 60a4·62½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2½ P. M

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	164⅝	West. Union Tel.	36¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	38⅝	Cleveland&Toledo	106¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅛	Toledo & Wab.	64¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	74½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	94⅛	Adams Express	56¼
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	82¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	27½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	88¼	United States	50½
Chi. and R. I. R.	133⅝	Tenn. 6s, new	67¾
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	123¾	Gold	135⅝
Pacific Mail S. Co.	120¾	Market steady.	

The Rogers Murder.

Thomas McGibbens, who formerly worked in Scott's Print Works, and at the Lodi Works, was arrested yesterday afternoon while sitting in the house of Engine Company No. 3, at Paterson, by Policemen Grau and Rice of that city, on suspicion of being implicated in the Rogers murder. A brother of the accused is at work in Kinch's soda-water manufactory. The New York detectives have looked for him in Paterson for some days. When arrested, he took the matter very coolly, and remarked that it was "only a question of a few dollars," and that he supposed he was believed to be the "Tom" who was to hand the letter to "Jim Logan." He appeared to be acquainted with the story of the homicide. He confessed he escaped from Sing Sing Prison after serving eleven months of his term, and that he had been sent to prison for a term of two years and six months for felonious assault. At the Recorder's office he desired that his name should not be given as McGibbens in the writ. He came to Paterson last Wednesday evening. McGibbens was placed in the Paterson jail, and the New York Police Department was telegraphed to. Coroner Flynn will, at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day, in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, in the City Hall, continue the investigation into the circumstances attendant upon the death of Mr. Charles M. Rogers. The authorities are very reticent as to the character of the testimony to be presented.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Air-Line Railroad Projects—The Specie Payment Question—Ineligibility of Officials.

Death of General Hiram Walbridge.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 27.

Air Line Railroads.

Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, made an argument to-day before the Committee on Roads and Canals against the air line railroad to New York. The committee, however, are determined to report a bill similar in character to Sherman's bill now before the Senate, and an effort will be made to secure its passage.

Ineligible Officials.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day agreed to report a bill imposing heavy fines and imprisonment on any person attempting to perform the functions of an office to which he is ineligible under the fourteenth amendment.

Steamship Lines.

The Senate Postal Committee to-day heard the New York steamship men on the same subject that occupied the attention of the House Postal Committee yesterday.

Specie Payment.

The Finance Committee of the Senate to-day considered amendments which will be offered to the finance bill reported the other day. The committee are unanimous against fixing any time for the resumption of specie payments.

Congressional News in a Nutshell.

The House has ordered a night session, commencing this evenink. These are for general debate; no business is to be transacted.

Secretaries Seward and McCulloch were on the floor of the House for some time to-day.

The postponement of Lynch's bill for a gradual resumption of specie payments sends it back to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Butler could not secure enough votes to demand the yeas and nays on his motion to postpone, which shows that the bill is not popular in the House.

The Reconstruction Committee is still at work hearing the different delegations from Virginia relative to the condition of affairs in that State. To-day Colonel J. B. Baldwin and Mr. Whittlesey made statements before the committee.

Reconstruction.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

C. S. Whittlesey, editor of the Richmond *Journal*, testified before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. He opposed the plan of the Virginia Committee of Nine for the restoration of that State to the Union, and considered it inexpedient at present to relieve the judicial officers in Virginia from their political disabilities.

The Committee on Roads and Canals heard witnesses to-day as to whether the bridges over the Ohio river are obstructions to the navigation.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Messrs. Chandler, Sumner, Howard, Pomeroy, and Edmunds presented memorials for woman suffrage, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Howe, to the great amusement of the Senators, presented a memorial praying for the appointment of an able phrenologist to examine all candidates for internal revenue appointments, to see whether benevolence, conscientiousness, causality and comparison are their most prominent protuberances, to the end that the Government may no longer suffer from the frauds now so common in that department. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. Grimes offered a joint resolution to authorize Commander Charles H. Baldwin and another officer of the navy to accept gold medals—the former from the King of the Netherlands, and the latter from the Emperor of the French.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to enable the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians to become citizens of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Potter introduced a bill to revive the grant of land for the construction of a railroad from Selma to Gadsden, Alabama. Referred.

Mr. Henderson moved to take up the bill for the relief of Commodore John L. Davis, of the Navy, and was taken up and passed.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to prevent the collection of illegal imposts under color of State authority. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

By a vote of 32 to 26, Mr. Sherman's financial bill was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate in a long argument advocating it.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the effects of the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty on the trade of the United States with Canada and the other British American provinces, and as to the present condition of such provinces, the relations between them, and the state of the American and British fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mr. McCarthy objected.

The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. Lynch's bill to provide for resumption of specie payments.

Mr. Schofield proceeded to address the House on the subject.

After Mr. Scofield had closed his argument, Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Schenck (Ohio), who asked unanimous consent to have evening sessions for general debate. No objection was made, and an evening session for general debate for this evening was ordered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) desired that the House should come to an understanding in relation to the public business, as the indications were yesterday that the House was not disposed to go to the public business at all. There were but thirty-one working days of this Congress left, and there were six of the most important appropriation bills not yet acted upon by the House.

The Committee on Appropriations had endeavored to do its duty faithfully. Its members had remained in Washington during the recess, and given their attention to the preparation of appropriation bills. It was for the Republican side of the House to determine whether they should refuse to do public business or should devote themselves to the discussion and passage of all sorts of schemes, and thus compel an extra session of Congress to run up to July and break down the incoming administration, and sink it deeper than ever plummet sounded.

Mr. Lynch inquired whether the gentleman from Illinois did not consider a bill in relation to currency and finance a matter of public business?

Mr. Washburne replied that that by public business he meant the appropriation bills.

The Speaker stated the business that was pressing on the attention of the House. There were this bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments, the Constitutional Amendment, and a bill relating to suffrage.

The chairman of the Election Committee had given notice of his intention to call up the Georgia contested election case. The Retrenchment Committee had notified the Chair that it had important business to present to the House, and there were four or five motions to reconsider pending, which could be called up at any time.

There were also one or two special orders, and the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Schenck, had given notice of his intention to press two bills relating to the tariff and internal revenue. The House would therefore see that business was pressing from various directions.

After some further discussion as to the condition of business, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency was laid on the table, and the bill therefore remains committed.

The Constitutional amendment and bill relating to suffrage were then taken up, and

On motion of Mr. Boutwell, were postponed until after the morning hour.

In the meantime substitutes for it were offered by Messrs. Bingham, Shellabarger, and Ward.

Death of a Noted Politician.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 27.—General Hiram Walbridge, a noted politician of New York, was killed accidentally this morning upon the Morris and Essex Railroad. The General was formerly an old Democrat, but since 1862 has been a member of the Republican party.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Convention in Connecticut—The Entire State Ticket Renominated.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Hartford, Jan. 27.—The Connecticut State Democratic Convention assembled here to-day for nominating candidates for the next State election in April. All parts of the State were represented. Hon. J. C. Loomis was elected President. After a little debate the Convention voted to renominate, unanimously, the whole old ticket, with Governor English at its head. A platform was adopted. A resolution in honor of the memory of the late Governor Thomas H. Seymour was passed, the members rising and standing in silence.

The Rogers Murder Case.

New York, Jan. 27.—The Coroner's inquest in the Rogers murder case resumed its sessions this morning, in the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, which was crowded with spectators. Robert G. Hutchings, Assistant District Attorney, represented the people.

The prisoner was also represented by counsel. After the examination of one of the Logan brothers and another witness the inquest adjourned, in order to procure the testimony of an important witness, at present a prisoner on Blackwell's Island.

Maine Temperance Convention.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 27.—The Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Lewiston, was chosen permanent President of the Maine State Temperance Convention. Mr. Dingley delivered a lengthy address, advocating the views of the radical wing of the temperance party, and urging the re-enactment of the imprisonment penalty and State police.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 27.—Cotton firmer; sales of 1500 bales at 28¾@29. Flour dull and declining, but is without decided change; sales of 7000 barrels. Wheat dull and declining; sales of 2000 bushels mixed Chicago at $1 65. Corn dull and declining; sales of 81,000 bushels mixed Western at 93@95c.; white Southern at 90. Oats firm but quiet; sales of 12,000 bushels at 97c. afloat and 75½ in store. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess at $31·25@31 50; prime mess at $26@27·50. Lard firm; steam rendered at 20¾@21c. Whisky dull at $1 free.

Baltimore, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 29½c. Flour more active but unchanged; Howard street superfine, $6 25@6 75; do. extra, $7·25@9 50; do. family, $10@11·25; City Mills superfine $6·25@7; do. extra, $7·75@10; do. family, $10·25@12·50; Western superfine, $6·25@7 75; do. extra, $7·25@9 25; do. family, $9 75@10·50. Wheat is a shade firmer; sales of prime red at $2·25@2·30. Corn firm; white, 87@88c.; yellow, 86@88c. Oats firm at 70@73c. Rye firm at $1·55@1 57. Pork firm at $32. Bacon active; rib sides, 17¾c.; clear do., 18¼@18¾c.; shoulders, 15¼@15½c. Hams, 20c. Lard firm at 20½@21c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 City 6s, New........00¼	35 sh Cata Prf....trf. 34½
$3000 Pa cp 5s 95¼	100 sh Read R......b30. 48·56
$500 Pa 6s. 3 series......106	27 do ....85... 48⅝
$2000 All Co 5s...Mon.. 75	100 do ....48·56
$2000 do..... Mon.. 75	100 do....b5&in. 48·56
$1000 N Cent R 6s, '75 88¾	100 do.........s60.. 48⅝
10 sh Leh V R.....2d. 56¾	9 do 48½
10 do.........2d.. 56¾	100 do.........b30. 48½
100 sh Penna R...b30. 57½	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 C&Am m 6s'89 ... 93	100 sh Cata Pf..b5&in.. 34
$1500 Leh 6s, '84.......... 82½	20 sh Lit Sch R......... 43½
6 sh Penna R.......... 57½	100 sh Leh N.........b30. 31½
25 do.........b5. 57½	

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE GREAT CARD DEPOT.
VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS
AND
PARTY INVITATIONS,
the latest and most fashionable styles.
NEW FRENCH PAPERS.
Just received, a new assortment of very desirable patterns.
Monograms and Initials stamped in *colors* gratis.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Engravers,
9 1mws8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
Just received, a large assortment
NEW STYLES OF FRENCH PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
STAMPED IN COLORS GRATIS.
J. LINERD,
16 12mws4m No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOR RENT—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED for the renting of the second, third, and fourth floors, and the three stores on TWELFTH Street, of the five-story building N. W. corner TWELFTH and FILBERT Streets.
Apply to A. H. MERSHON, No. 1209 MARKET Street.
STERLING BONSALL,
1 27 6t No. 116 N. NINTH Street.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards..............2 per cent.
" 100 " ....3 "
" 300 " ....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.